

THE Japan Weekly Mail.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND LITERARY JOURNAL.

VOL. V.—No. 9.]

YOKOHAMA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1874.

[PRICE \$24 PER ANNUM

DEATH.

Died suddenly, on the evening of the 23rd instant, at Yamato Yashiki, Tokio, ALEXANDER J. CRUICKSHANK, aged 25 years, second son of The Rev. J. Cruickshank, D.D., of Turriff, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Notes of the Week.

So long as the Government of this country withholds from the Public the intelligence it may receive from the disturbed provinces, so long will a thousand rumours enter in by the doors, windows and keyholes of every room in this settlement and be transmitted elsewhere. Being mere rumours, of unknown origin, unacknowledged, and of impossible verification, they will be distorted, magnified, diminished, or trusted, as they fly, and as may suit the purposes of those who repeat them; and no proper understanding of the actual situation will be possible. Not only this. Attempts will be made, as they have been made, to throw doubts upon such trustworthy intelligence as can actually be gathered from the best private sources, and doubt and distrust will exist in every mind. It is, of course, obvious that no journal would confine itself to the intelligence transmitted by the Government, because its private sources of information are among its most valued possessions. But we are strongly of opinion that Government would act wisely in its own behalf in affording all possible information to the Public upon the present disturbances, and that it is injured by withholding this. Without arrogating to ourselves any undue advantages in this matter, we may here state that the intelligence we receive and publish is most carefully acquired from the best sources, and rigidly scrutinized. More than this we believe, in the present condition of affairs, to be impossible.

WE have elsewhere made a slight sketch of the political situation with such materials as the news of the week and the antecedent condition of the country afford. Without listening to opinions which, whether with better or worse reason, we hold to be of an entirely alarmist and exaggerated character, and retaining the sympathies we have always expressed for this Government, even when dilating upon such errors as have marked its course, we have thrown more shadows into our sketch than a more skilful or better informed artist would perhaps deem quite warranted. But it is well just now, perhaps, to err on this side. When the best is done which the best can do, even he would allow, we think, that much was ill done and much left undone.

We here simply publish the telegrams and correspondence for the week, as they arrived, premising that our readers may rely on facts which we give as such, while they must accept our opinions and those of our correspondents as those of men desirous at least of forming them to the best of their power.

February 23rd.

VERY scanty particulars have at present reached Nagasaki regarding the proceedings of the revolutionists at Saga. It is stated that the 3,000 men who commenced the disturbance did so by carrying rifles and guns about and by daily practicing drill. This we learn had the effect of frightening away the governor of the province who speedily left for Kokura, and it is presumed that he did so for the sake of security. The impression here amongst persons who are able to judge pretty accurately, is, that the whole affair is a

demonstration to shew the popular feeling existing at Saga against the Coreans.

February 23rd.

THE Rice crops of the past year in the whole of the districts in the Nagasaki Ken are reported to be under the usual average. We understand that the yield will be but about six-tenths.—*Express*.

February 23rd.

It is curious to note how easily, during a period of disturbance like the present, the minds of men who do not realize the effects of the revolution of 1868 are cast about. When men talk of the "present occupant of the Throne vacating it," it is like supposing that the Queen would abdicate because some measure of Mr. Gladstone's provoked riots in the south west of England. The simple question at issue at present is whether Iwakura and his party are strong enough to carry out their policy. If not, there will be a new Cabinet, that is all. The real result of the revolution of '68 has been to give a rudimentary constitutional government to this empire, and thus to mark a distinct step in its political evolution. Putting aside the former superstitious support of the Throne, the position of the Mikado increases in strength as this constitutionalism takes a more and more definite form. It is impossible to justify such writing as we have alluded to on any sound grounds, while it is, of course, calculated to produce great alarm and anxiety abroad among those who are ill-informed on the political situation in this country, and whose interests are concerned in its orderly progress.

February 23rd.

THE news from Nagasaki is unimportant, except that there is a brisk demand for arms there, not, as our correspondent informs us, by the Government, but by private native firms, who allege that they are permitted to buy and send them into the interior. We are specially informed that every thing is wanted at once. Our correspondent adds:—"Some say the whole excuse for the present demonstration is a wish to go to war with Corea, others that the *Hiaku sho* want redress, and others that the *samurai* want work in their own country. Chikuzen remains quiet. The accounts respecting Satsuma are uncertain. The Consuls were notified on the 16th that an outbreak had occurred in Saga.

February 23rd.

THE recent negotiations for the disposal of the Takasima Colliery have terminated in the transfer to the Japanese government of the whole of the interest in this property: and a distribution of the proceeds of the amount it realised is being made to those interested. We understand that the majority of the foreign staff hitherto engaged in working the mine, are to be retained in the service of the new owners. The latter have also engaged to complete all the outstanding contracts entered into by the trustee. The steam-tug *Argus* has not been included in the sale; and her place has been taken by the steamer known to foreigners as the *Emperor*, which vessel has already furnished work for the engineering factory at Akanora by breaking down after four days employment at her new duties.—*Express*.

February 23rd.

THE present complex situation of affairs in this country has seemed to warrant the necessity for strengthening the British

fleet in these waters, and it is said that several men-of-war will shortly return to the Japanese station.

February 24th.

The Imperial troops engaged the insurgents yesterday. The latter fought hard for some time, it is said, but were eventually defeated at all points. The Government troops were following up their victory, and expected to recapture Saga immediately. Blazing villages marked the retreat of the *samurai*.

It may be supposed that the troops were those brought or reinforced by Okubo.

The *New York* landed 1,000 men at Fukuoka on Thursday afternoon, and Okubo followed shortly after in the *Zadkua* with 600 more. It is probable that they were all landed on Friday morning, and marched at once on the insurgents, who must have been near to Fukuoka.

February 25th.

It is understood that the first action between the Imperial troops and the insurgents took place on the 21st at Todoroki, a small town outside of Saga. It was little more than a skirmish, but the *samurai* fled before the advance of the troops. We believe that no artillery was used.

On the next day there was a fight at Atashiyama, also outside Saga on the opposite side, when the same thing occurred. The place was burnt, but by whom does not clearly appear.

The troops were approaching Saga when the last advices left.

February 26th.

OUR Nagasaki correspondent writes under date the 24th instant:—

"It was reported that the Saga insurgents were approaching Nagasaki, and the Governor notified the consuls that 400 men were expected very shortly. The Governor showed his belief in the report by packing up his traps ready for action, (?) and, of course, all the native town followed suit. People cleared out their goods and the town was tolerably excited. The rebels have not yet made their appearance, but "the cry is still they come." At present the Government has no forces to keep the rebels out of Nagasaki, and should they come before the *Stonevall* and some other Japanese war steamers (said to be coming) arrive in harbour, the next few days will very likely produce a change in our local government.

The report of the burning of Saga castle is confirmed with the further news that Iwamura, the new Governor, and some 200 men, were all killed or burnt. Saga is now entirely in the hands of the rebels, and the 700 men landed at Chikuzen from the *New York* on the 18th instant are not likely to succeed in their march across Hizen, and still less likely to retake Saga. From Higo news has arrived of the commencement of a similar movement to the one at Saga, and although nothing positive has reached us from Satsuma there is every reason to expect the same feeling there. We are probably on the eve of a general rising in Kiushiu, even if it has not already commenced, and this time it is not the *Hiakusho* but the *Samurai* who are up. It is no fight this time against taxes or rents, but a real struggle of the old daimio party and their unpaid and uncared-for retainers to restore the old state of things in Japan."

Thus far our correspondent. The news published yesterday, however, shows that the Imperial troops had been successful near Saga, and this encourages the hope that their efforts to retake it will be also successful.

February 26th.

NAGASAKI, February 21st, 1 p.m.—The Governor assured the Consuls yesterday at 3 p.m., that no danger need be apprehended at Nagasaki. At 10 p.m., he sent the Vice Governor to say that 400 insurgents were marching on the place. Two of the Consuls visited him this morning, and found that he was packing up. The people were much alarmed, and were clearing out of the place. Others were applying to the foreigners to take charge of their property. The Consuls and Commanders of the men-of-war were about to hold a meeting in order

to concert plans for the defence of the foreign settlement. The foreign naval force present consisted of: two Russian ships, one American gun-boat, one English gun-vessel, viz. *Ringdove*, and another was shortly expected from Shanghai.

THE following have been issued by the Prime Minister:—
NOTIFICATION.

No. 23.

February 26th.

Information having been received that the assembled rebels of the Saga Han attacked the Kencho (Government House) on the night of the 15th instant, and fought with the troops of the provincial garrison who were stationed there, His Majesty has commanded that they shall be suppressed by force of arms.

(Sd.) SANJO DAIJO DAIJIN.

February 19th, 1874.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 24.

To the *SHI, FU, and KEN*.

February 26th.

Orders having been given for the suppression by force of arms of the rebels of the Saga Ken, it is possible that some of them may take refuge in other provinces. You will therefore keep strict watch not only at all important points of the territory under your jurisdiction, but also on the entrance and departure of shipping. All persons who enter or leave your territory should be examined, and those whom you may discover to be rebels, at once arrested.

(Sd.) SANJO DAIJO DAIJIN.

February 19th, 1874.

February 26th.

The following was received yesterday morning from Nagasaki respecting the Saga insurgents.

Nagasaki, 20th February.

The *Cosmopolite* arrived here yesterday morning with several hundred regular troops, who were immediately landed and sent towards Saga. It is also reported that about 400 troops left Kokura for Saga, and both will arrive at about same time.

Dr. Sloan, of the Saga Government Hospital, arrived yesterday and reports that most of the city is destroyed, including the Telegraph Office, Government houses and Castle; at the time he left two hundred regular troops had been killed, and the rebels were firing the hospital then filled with patients, the roads were strewn with dead, they were fighting vigorously hand to hand and numbered over 10,000. The Pacific Mail Steamer landed at Fukuoka seven hundred troops; Fukuoka is thirty-five miles from Saga. Endeavours have been made by the Telegraph Officials to find a route to run a branch wire about twelve miles North of Saga on Higo side, but in consequence of the rebels being scattered about, it was too dangerous to carry out. Every preparation has been made with all the staff at a moment's notice to effect repairs, and restore communication, and they will take with them instruments and batteries so as to forward daily reports of progress, and of the state of affairs.

In the meantime the public has been informed that until communication is restored messages will be posted or sent by steamer to Simonoseki and thence by wire.

February 21st, noon.—Rebels reported about twenty miles from Nagasaki, only two Russian men-of-war, and small American gun-boat in harbour, numbering about 500 men. Messages have been sent to Shanghai for assistance.

February 27th.

(From a Correspondent.)

Nagasaki, 22nd February, 1874.

Since writing yesterday things remain as they were, excepting that the *Ringdove* has arrived, the 400 rebels have not yet arrived and the same state of suspense exists everywhere.

The people most alarmed are the Government authorities, and they not so much as the Governor himself. At the Saibansho to-day everything remained packed up and the greatest excitement existed—watched by a quiet and inquisitive

crowd of people. But no news that we can gather from the interior shows any sign of a movement of troops upon Nagasaki, and it appears that the only cause of the alarm now shown by the authorities is from a suspicion they have of a rising in Nagasaki itself, and a fear that some acts of incendiarism may be committed. The latter is all that the townspeople dread; as a body they have no sympathy with the Government and they would be only too glad to see a change. Thirty-eight arrests of "suspects" were made yesterday and all men hailing from Saga are being hunted out and examined. The report is that Yeto's name is the authority given by those arrested for their presence in Nagasaki.

It is said now that Iwamura made his escape from Saga and joined the troops who subsequently landed at Chikuzen. The *Zadkia* landed men at the same place and the Imperial forces in Hizen, now probably number about 2,000. The rebels are said to be 3,000 strong in Saga, and the Government are hourly expecting news of the result of the first collision. If successful, the Government will have a longer tenure of Kinsui; but if unsuccessful I am prepared to see them leave without striking a blow here.

Friends of Saga say that the immediate issue between the Nagasaki Government and themselves is that they only wish to send a deputation of 100 men to Yedo to represent their grievances to the Mikado, which the Government here decline to allow. Says Saga "send them we will, and if not allowed to go peacefully they shall pass through Nagasaki by force."

A Japanese steamer leaves to-night for Hirado to bring down more Government troops and all the friendly *samurai* from Simabara and Omura have been invited to come and assist the Government. Many have arrived; but it is by no means a certainty that when called upon they will fight for the powers that have invited them.

As regards the foreign settlements every precaution has been taken; but few if any of us anticipate the slightest molestation from either side. Meantime we have the prospect of a few days of suspense only.

(From the *Hiogo Herald*.)

February 27th.

From Fukuoka the Imperial Head Quarters:—

A Battle took place yesterday, the 23rd instant, between the Imperialists and Insurgents at *Zankaki* situate somewhere between Fukuoka and Saga. The Imperial troops were 7,000 strong, the numerical force of those opposed to them is at present unknown. The fighting was very severe throughout and ended in a victory for the Imperialists.

(From the "*Rising Sun*," Nagasaki.)

It is commonly reported that the new Governor of Saga has been killed with all his retinue: report states, that being repulsed by the insurgents, he retreated into the Castle of Saga which was soon surrounded and burnt to the ground, all the inmates except sixteen perishing.

Since then, however, Dr. Sloan, who has been residing at Saga, has come down to Nagasaki, Saga becoming too hot to hold him. He reports that heavy cannonading was heard at Saga after he left; and that the state of the country was most unsettled.

A report of a grave nature however has commenced to find credence and came we believe from a native source, viz: that at a recent conference the following plans of action were proposed.

1st.—That the officers under the present government be put to death wherever found.

2nd.—That the insurgents organize an attack upon Corea.

3rd.—That an attack be made upon European settlers.—(No doubt with the object of embroiling the present government with foreign powers.)

Between 400 and 500 insurgents are now in Nagasaki, and are doubtless ready for any thing that may transpire.

Government soldiers are standing sentry in Nagasaki with rifles loaded, whilst others again who are regarded as insurgents stand sentry in other places with swords at their sides. But it is not an impossibility that the Europeans may have to look out for their own; in which case no doubt they

will do their part. At present the number of men-of-war here is limited to two.

February 23rd.

The *Costa Rica* which left Kobe on the 20th instant brings the following intelligence:

The *Hiogo Herald* states that the Governor of Kobe has received a deputation asking concurrence in having the native police force of the town, 150 in number, drilled and armed for its protection, and for an increase of pay of one *ryo* per month. In the event of the authorities giving their consent it is also proposed to drill and arm the railway police.

Her Majesty's gun-boat *Ringdove* has started, in accordance with instructions per telegram from H. E. the British Minister, for Nagasaki which is about 30 miles from Saga Ken the head-quarters of the insurgents, and where there has been open resistance made to Imperial authority to the extent of having resisted successfully the landing of 800 of the Imperial troops from (we believe) the P. M. S. S. *Oregonian*. The *Ringdove* has gone to see to the protection of British subjects and interests. The telegraph wires have been cut in order to cut off communication, but a little too late in the day as quite sufficient intelligence has reached the Home Office to secure immediate and every available force for putting down the rebellion.

It is said that the opening of the Kioto Exhibition will be postponed until the 4th of May.

The new copper coinage of 2 *sen*, 1 *sen*, $\frac{1}{2}$ *sen* and 1 *rin* pieces has been issued. They are of convenient size and creditable appearance.

We take the following from the *Hiogo News*:—

Rumours have continued to be rife for some days concerning troubles in the South-West. About 70 officers arrived in the *Hokkai-Maru* on Monday, among them Okubo, who went to Osaka in the evening; and the P.M.S.S. Co's steamer *New York* proceeded to Temposan yesterday to load troops, said to be destined for Hakata in Chikuzen, previous to her departure to Nagasaki which had apparently been delayed for the purpose. It has been rumoured that a spirit of insubordination has manifested itself in some troops quartered at Osaka, but we cannot trace the information to any trustworthy source, and we caution our readers against putting faith in the many *on dits* which are current. Beyond the fact that something has occurred between Nagasaki and Shimonoseki of sufficient importance to cause a movement of troops to the South-West, we know nothing absolutely definite.

SINCE the above was in type we are in receipt of a telegram from our Osaka Correspondent to the effect that a regiment from the Castle, 1,000 strong, embarked last night for steamers lying at Temposan. The *New York* returned to the harbour at 4 o'clock this morning, having on board Okubo and over 600 men, and after some 70 officers had embarked, she proceeded on her voyage via Hakata at 7.30 a.m. The *Hokkai-maru* went up to Osaka last night.

A very successful dramatic entertainment was given by the Amateurs of H. M. gunboat *Ringdove*. The Osaka Correspondent of the *Hiogo News* states that 200 recruits from Kishiu were forwarded thence in the *Nepaul*.

MR. LOWDER, under the initials J. F. L., publishes the following letter in the *Herald* of Saturday last:—

To the Editor of the *Japan Herald*.

SIR,—You will allow me to say, in final response to Mr. Satow's "spontaneous" hyper-criticisms on Mr. Lowder's historical accuracy, that, whatever may be the faults of the latter gentleman as a writer, and they are many, "*Mallet cum Scaligero errare quam cum Clavio recte sapere.*"

Yours obediently,

J. F. L.

Yokohama, 21st February, 1874.

We can only presume from this either that Mr. Lowder does not understand the point at issue between Mr. Satow and himself, or the Latin which he has quoted, and under cover of which, presuming possibly on an equal ignorance of this language in some of his readers, he seeks to retreat.

It is well, therefore, that we should point out to Mr. Lowder that the issue in question is as to the historical blunders

in the Preface to his "Legacy of Iyeyasu," of which Mr. Satow enumerates six. To one of these Mr. Lowder confesses; the others remain unacknowledged. Mr. Lowder says, indeed, that Mr. Satow is hypercritical. But if Mr. Satow is right, which Mr. L. does not dispute, Mr. Lowder must be wrong, and a statement must either be a fact or not a fact.

As regards the Latin quotation, which is, of course, a second-hand and incorrect adaptation of Cicero's words about Plato, there is no question of Scaliger and Clavius. Had the mere style of the preface, independently of the facts it (ought to have) contained, been in question, and had it been written by some one else, Mr. L. might have had some ground in his own mind for likening himself to a disciple of Scaliger's who preferred to err with a good scholar than be right with a bad one, though this would involve the supremely ridiculous inference that he was a better scholar than Mr. Satow. But Mr. L. forgets two things; first, that his preface is abominably ill written, and next, that his facts are not facts at all. He equally appears to forget that Scaliger was a very great scholar who made a very small blunder, while he is a very small scholar who has made many great blunders.

Macaulay long since observed that when a dunce publishes a bad book and it meets with its deserts, he and all his friends immediately cry out that the critics are banded against him. Will no more simple hypothesis account for the fact?

THE master of the Mint has kindly forwarded some pieces of the new copper mintage for our inspection. The pieces are of the value of 2 sen, 1 sen, $\frac{1}{2}$ sen and 1 rin though somewhat smaller than the English and French equivalent coinage. They are elegant in point of design, light in weight, and apparently, of a much higher metallic quality than the coins of Europe. The execution of the work is highly creditable to the Mint.

A report was current on the 23rd instant afternoon that an outbreak had occurred at Yedo. It would seem, however, that the report is without foundation. The *Gazette* has the following:—

It being reported that 400 samourai had started from Osaka and several from Saga for Tokio, the greatest vigilance is observable on the part of the authorities. At all the Railway termini, a number of policemen are on duty, to watch the arrival of every train, and question, or otherwise examine, any persons they may suspect.

We take the following from the *Osaka Herald*:—

A gold mine and a deposit of precious stones have been discovered lately but the locality is not indicated. The government have been informed of the fact and no doubt of the whereabouts, but it is not as yet allowed to be made generally known. At present great jealousy of the mines is entertained by the Government.

THE anniversary of George Washington's birthday was observed by American citizens on the 23rd inst. The shipping in harbour was dressed with flags and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the *Saco* at noon.

It was notified on the 24th inst. to the pupils of the Government Colleges at Yedo, that all who were more than twenty years of age would be permitted to volunteer for military service.

THE following list of steamers, some built, and others in course of building by the P. M. S. Co. will show the public the steps, the Company proposes to take to preserve its large trade in these waters.

Acapulco,	3,000 Tons,	300 ft. long,	40 ft. beam,	cost \$	550,000
Granada,	3,000 "	300 "	40 "	"	550,000
Colima,	3,500 "	312 "	40 "	"	600,000
Colon,	3,000 "	300 "	40 "	"	550,000
City of Yedo,	6,000 "	412 "	47 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	1,127,000
City of Peking,	6,000 "	412 "	47 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	1,127,000
City of Panama,	1,700 "	242 "	36 "	"	300,000
City of Collas,	1,700 "	242 "	36 "	"	300,000

THE Annual General Meeting of the Yokohama Amateur Athletic Association was held on the 24th instant at the rooms

of the Chamber of Commerce, Lieutenant Sandwith, R.M. in the Chair. The report was read to the Meeting and the following gentlemen were declared duly elected as Committee for the current year:—

Messrs. A. T. Watson, Abbott, Reed, Hungerford, and J. J. Dare.

A large fire in Nagasaki has destroyed 181 houses and 6 godowns of the estimated value of 100,000 *ryos*.

At a meeting of the Consuls held at Nagasaki, which was also attended by the Captains of the men-of-war in port, arrangements were concerted for the safety of the foreign residents. The Governor had previously informed the Consuls that he had troops enough to resist the insurgents and protect the foreigners, but he simultaneously made every preparation to fly.

We must not be expected to contradict all the false reports now flying about, even those which find their way into print unless they are calculated to produce alarm and uneasiness in the public mind for which there is not sufficient foundation. Were we to do so our task would be endless. But very glaring or wanton misstatements calculated to produce these bad results we shall notice as authentic contradictions of them reach us. For instance the *Herald* stated on Thursday in as many words—for the sense of the passage cannot be questioned—that Soyejima is false to the Government, and that during his absence at Arima he has been brewing hot water for himself and the Government. Now, Soyejima is in Yedo, and the best proof that no suspicions are entertained of his loyalty is that he is at large, which he certainly would not otherwise be. It is also entirely untrue that the palace has been guarded, at any time, by infantry, cavalry and artillery. The only perceptible change from the regular order of affairs is the augmentation of the police at various points and some unusual activity on its part at the railway station. The state of the capital has been said to be disturbed and dangerous. But a correspondent informs us that "he has taken pains to go about, day and night, and has never found the smallest sign of disturbance. The social amusements show how absurdly all these alarms are regarded. Not a night passes without dinner-parties or other entertainments in various parts of the city and no one here dreams of peril." The enormous distances which have to be traversed in Yedo in pursuit of social pleasures are well known. Yet no one hesitates to undertake them. Does this look like disturbance? Uneasiness, of course, there is; it could not be otherwise at this moment. But the statements we have made are true, and those which they contradict are therefore not so.

A meeting was held on Wednesday last in the School-room attached to Christ Church for the purpose of inaugurating a Literary Society for young men. A short account of the proceedings will be found elsewhere, and we have to express here our sincere wishes for the prosperity of the Institution. But we sincerely hope that the cost—by which we mean the cost in determination and energy and tenacity of purpose—of maintaining such an Institution has been well counted. Far from wishing to discourage, our most sincere desire is to encourage by any means in our power the prosperity of this young Society. But a very considerable experience of similar institutions has convinced us that, unless under exceptional circumstances, they are born only to die at a very early age, and difficulties which are serious elsewhere among a settled community, are far more serious here, where the life of any given generation is extremely short, and men are here to day and gone to-morrow. We say this only to show the necessity for hard work on the part of the members, for constant zeal on the part of the officers, and for great care in the preparation of papers which may be read or discussions which may take place at the Society. As means of self-improvement these institutions are admirable, but they will not work of themselves, and it is well at once to dispel all illusions in regard to this matter. Those, however, among the younger men of this place who will determine resolutely to make the Institu-

tion an engine and incentive to self improvement, and whom no sneers, or discouragement, or difficulty will daunt in the task they have set themselves, may be referred to the following passage which closes the admirable chapter on the "Conduct of the Understanding" in Sydney Smith's "Elements of Moral Philosophy."

But while I am descanting so minutely upon the conduct of the understanding, and the best modes of acquiring knowledge, some men may be disposed to ask, 'Why conduct my understanding with such endless care? and what is the use of so much knowledge?' What is the use of so much knowledge?—what is the use of so much life?—what are we to do with the seventy years of existence allotted to us?—and how are we to live them out to the last? I solemnly declare that, but for the love of knowledge, I should consider the life of the meanest hedger and ditcher, as preferable to that of the greatest and richest man here present: for the fire of our minds is like the fire which the Persians burn in the mountains,—it flames night and day, and is immortal, and not to be quenched! Upon something it *must* act and feed,—upon the pure spirit of knowledge, or upon the foul dregs of polluting passions. Therefore, when I say, in conducting your understanding, love knowledge with a great love, with a vehement love, with a love coeval with life, what do I say, but love innocence,—love virtue,—love purity of conduct,—love that which, if you are rich and great, will sanctify the blind fortune which has made you so, and make men call it justice,—love that which, if you are poor, will render your poverty respectable, and make the proudest feel it unjust to laugh at the meanness of your fortunes,—love that which will comfort you, adorn you, and never quit you,—which will open to you the kingdom of thought, and all the boundless regions of conception, as an asylum against the cruelty, the injustice, and the pain that may be your lot in the outer world,—that which will make your motives habitually great and honourable and light up in an instant a thousand noble disdains at the very thought of meanness and of fraud! Therefore, if any young man here have embarked his life in pursuit of knowledge, let him go on without doubting or fearing the event;—let him not be intimidated by the cheerless beginnings of knowledge, by the darkness from which she springs, by the difficulties which hover around her, by the wretched habitations in which she dwells, by the want and sorrow which sometimes journey in her train; but let him ever follow her as the Angel that guards him, and as the Genius of his life. She will bring him out at last into the light of day, and exhibit him to the world comprehensive in acquirements, fertile in resources, strong in imagination, strong in reasoning, prudent and powerful above his fellows, in all the relations and in all the offices of life.

A TELEGRAM received by the P. M. S. Co. leads to the belief that the *Japan* beat the time of the *Vasco de Gama* by a day and a-half.

February 28th.

WE have received the following telegram from a Correspondent at Nagasaki, dated 23rd instant evening:—

The men of war of all nations have arrived. Plenty of troops and no disturbances.

February 28th.

GO SHIMPEI, the Imperial regiment, under Fushi no Mia, leaves to-day for the South, and two war steamers also go down.—*Gazette*.

CHANGES IN THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

February 25th, 9.30 A.M.

THE following important intelligence reached us on Wednesday by Special Telegram from our Shanghai Correspondent, and was published as an extra:—

LONDON (date unknown) *via* SHANGHAI, Feb. 22, 10.15 P.M.

A Conservative Government is in. Disraeli is Prime Minister; Lord Derby, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Lord Carnarvon, Minister for the Colonies; Marquis of Salisbury, India (qy?); Hardy, Secretary of War; Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Ward Hunt, Admiralty; Richmond, ———.

SHIPPERS OF SILK.

Per Peninsular and Oriental Steam-ship *Madras*, despatched on the 24th February, 1874:—

	England.	France.	Italy.
Strachan & Thomas.....	18	—	—
James C. Fraser & Co.....	12	—	—
Paul Heinemann & Co.....	22	—	—
Reiss & Co.....	51	—	—
Bavier & Co.....	42	—	—
Wilkin & Robison.....	15	—	—
Abegg, Borel & Co.....	—	—	20
Bolmida, G.....	—	6	—
Sundries.....	—	6	—
	12	20	
Total Silk.....	192 Bales.		

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

YOKOHAMA STATION.

25th February, 1874.

Statement of Traffic Receipts for the week ending Sunday, 22nd February, 1874.

Passengers.....	28,451.	Amount.....	\$7,853.09
Goods and Parcels.....			659.95

Total.....\$8,513.04

Average per mile per week \$472.95.

18 Miles Open.

Corresponding week, 1873.

Passengers.....	29,050.	Amount.....	\$8,632.15
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THE SITUATION.

IN a note which will be found elsewhere we have briefly enumerated the more obvious reasons why the Japanese Government would do well to communicate to the Public, through the foreign Press, the news which it may receive from the disturbed districts during the present insurrection. Of course, as we have there argued, no journal will confine itself to the publication of such news, but will supplement it from all sources at its command, and there may at times be a conflict between the several accounts published of the same occurrence, not necessarily from any desire to conceal disaster or exaggerate success, but because the stand-point of observation in the two cases may differ. There should, of course, be no great difference between such accounts, for a fight must needs either be a victory, a defeat, or without advantage to either side. It is quite clear however that no Government will publish accounts of disaffection which has not broken out into open rebellion, or its fears of such an event. All public opinion on such subjects must be formed from the facts put into circulation by the journals whose business it is to collect them, and the opinions expressed by their correspondents. The point which we wish the Government most clearly to see is that, on better or worse grounds, the public will form an opinion of some kind, and within certain limits the grounds on which it forms that opinion should be actual facts. It is difficult, of course, for an Asiatic Government to realize, even in a limited manner, the value set by Europeans upon that daily information which has become to them almost as necessary as their daily food, or the activity with which this is, as it were, ground up into opinion, good or bad, according to the mind through which it passes. And it may further be remarked that the constant mis-statements of facts within its own cognizance which, either from wilful distortion on the one hand, or want of more accurate information on the other, the Japanese Government must witness in the foreign Press of this country, must prevent their realizing the great value of those functions which newspapers are called on to discharge. Not the less, however, should the conviction of the importance of the course we have suggested force itself upon the Government, in order that those whose best interest it is to present not only actual facts to their readers, but the soundest opinions deducible from those facts, may be placed in a position in which they can best discharge their duties—a course in which the Government undoubtedly has a high interest.

Having said thus much, it may be well to see what facts we actually possess in regard to the present insurrection, and what opinions are fairly deducible from them.

In the first place, we have a large, powerful and intelligent class, accustomed to the use of arms, and of a haughty and resolute disposition, thoroughly disaffected towards the present Government for many reasons. First, probably, because they find their social condition largely

changed for the worse since the revolution of 1868. Second, as is alleged,—though this applies perhaps almost exclusively to the *samurai* of the south-western provinces—because that section of the class has been goaded into extreme irritation by the taunts of the Koreans and the refusal of the Government to avenge these. And third—and, as it seems to us, chiefly—by a measure recently passed by the Cabinet calculated to deprive them, without what seems to them, and equally seems to us, adequate compensation, of rights which they and their fathers before them have enjoyed for centuries. This appears to us the real cause of the present insurrection. All evidence accessible to foreigners proves that the *samurai* are very bitter against this measure; that they consider it unjust, oppressive, and so far deceitful that under the pretence that acceptance of its terms is optional, there is very little real option in the matter. They are also embittered, it is said, against the Government for the lavish manner in which it has placed foreigners in places of large emolument, a course which must be justified or condemned according to the opinion which may be formed of the progressive policy of the Government, and the selection it has made of the various foreigners to whom these emoluments fall. The latter cry seems to us, apart from any consideration of these selections, to be entirely unreasonable. It is preposterous to suppose that the country can get foreign assistance without paying for it, and if it is of a really high class, it must be paid for proportionately. These would seem to be the main causes of the present troubles, though there may be others, lying under or beside them, of which we have no knowledge whatever. Our Nagasaki correspondent, for instance, whose intelligence and credibility we rate very highly, seems to apprehend a general rising in Kiushiu, and says that a movement similar to that which has taken place in Saga has begun in Higo. He goes even so far as to say that Satsuma shares the feelings of the sister provinces. This may fairly be doubted, unless SHIMADZU SABURO is a traitor to all his professions, a thing in the highest degree improbable. Whatever difficulties the occurrences in the British Provincial Court of this very week may have raised or confirmed in our minds in regard to the Japanese estimate of the value of truth, we ought to have no difficulties whatever in inferring from their past history, and the existence among them of such an institution as *hara-kiri*, that their sentiments of loyalty to their *conventional standard* of honour are of a very profound nature—probably more profound than any similar feelings among ourselves—and political loyalty must certainly be included within the range of their virtues. How far the disaffection extends beyond or even in these provinces it is wholly impossible for us to tell, though we know that the exclusion of the more prominent northern men from office is a constant matter of remark and may be a constant source of irritation.

As regards the agricultural classes little can be said, except that they certainly have not joined the insurgents, and though perhaps less contented with the present than under the former condition of affairs, chiefly on account of the high taxation necessitated by the expensive undertakings of a progressive Government, they are not supposed to be in any dangerous attitude of mind, or deprived of the enjoyment of such moderate happiness as their condition affords. Of the class of merchants and artisans nothing in any way trustworthy can be said, except that they are certainly highly taxed, and of a very peaceful governable disposition. Thus much for those who have to obey.

When we come to the ruling classes, the powers they hold, and the instruments by which those powers are made effective in the work of governing, we find a Cabinet too much bent, as it seems to us, on excluding from its circle all but men who are entirely of the views of its leading spirit, be he first or second in rank, and be the views of the others coincident with his own by the imperious force of one strong will, and thus by moral compulsion, or by sincere conviction. Against his undoubted unpopularity—a matter for which no man with a strong will need care a straw—must be set the fact that he is respected and feared, firm, if not coldly relentless, and quite determined, so long as he remains in his place, to carry out his policy. This existence of a hard-and-fast line in the Cabinet of a country where the rudimentary processes of constitutionalism, though apparent enough to an intelligent observer, are as yet hardly “set,” so to speak, seems to us a somewhat dangerous condition of affairs, inasmuch as the views of opponents are either not heard or are treated with too much contempt, certainly never have their full weight.

The powers of the Cabinet are for all practical purposes absolute, their effectiveness, in the last resort, depending, of course, as all power must, on the opinion to which it appeals for obedience. On the presumption that this opinion is loyal, at least for the most part, it will set in motion and maintain in discipline an Army far better trained in the use of weapons of precision than any which can be opposed to it. A section of it is already in the field and it is being reinforced from week to week. Its first too eager onset on the insurgents was repulsed, but it has since defeated them, though we make no pretensions to know how far it will be able to cope with any increasing forces opposed to it. The engagement is supposed to have taken place about thirty miles from Saga, whither the insurgents retreated, burning the bridges, and, we fear, the farm houses, on their way. On the 24th, 25th and 26th no advance of the Imperial troops is reported, which, considering that they must march light and carry no commissariat, is to be wondered at, and will give the insurgents more time for preparations for making a stand. Yet, if success is to be *ensured* by this delay, we must bear with it, for there must be no failures on the part of the Imperial troops. The insurrection must be crushed, and the power of the Government to crush any such movement impressed upon the minds of the people beyond all chance of doubt or question. The information received from Nagasaki yesterday cannot be regarded as favourable. There seems an almost incredible amount of weakness in the conduct of the local authorities, both in what they have done and what they have left undone. By refusing permission to the disaffected *samurai* to come and represent their grievances at Yedo they have “screwed down the safety-valve,” while instead of setting an example of firmness, devotion and vigour, they have apparently made preparations to march out in case the rebels march in! We fear that the young, inexperienced and, as in many cases they must be, incapable, men whom the Government has too freely entrusted with powers demanding the exercise of that prudence, sagacity and insight which rarely belong to youth, will prove the truth of the warnings said to have been much given of late to the Cabinet by the wise old SHIMADZU SABURO. All this insurrection and disaffection has its origin in *civil* mistakes, and will have to be suppressed and dispelled by bloodshed.

We have thus attempted to give an outline of the situation as it appears to us from the best information we can gather. Of its gravity there can be little question, and

the best plan is to look it straight in the face. But the best informed of us know little more than the actual occurrences reported from time to time, and such opinion as can be based upon these is necessarily uncertain and must be taken for what it may be worth.

THE REVENUE.

BEFORE committing ourselves to any opinion in regard to so important a presentment as that of the **FINANCE MINISTER** upon the revenue of the last year, we were anxious to be entirely satisfied in regard to the authenticity of the document itself, and the correctness of the translation of it. It may be remembered that a translation has already been put forward to the Public, purporting to be one of the document in question, nor have we any fault now to find with this translation beyond the fact that it was incomplete in some important respects. Our readers will now find elsewhere a translation of the original document which may be entirely relied on, and which serves to confirm the views we expressed on the appearance of the last Budget issued by the present **FINANCE MINISTER**, shortly after his appointment to the post on the resignation of **INOUE BUNDA**. In order to do entire justice to the general position, we shall shortly recapitulate the circumstances which attended the production of the late Budget, in order that the value of the statement now under consideration may be estimated with as much fairness as the nature of the case admits and justice demands.

It will be remembered that the late **FINANCE MINISTER**, and his colleague next in rank in the Finance Department, suddenly surprised the Government and the Public by throwing up their positions, and at the same time presenting a memorial to the Throne stating that the revenue had shown a yearly deficit for four years of ten millions of dollars; that the internal and foreign debts of the Empire amounted to above 140,000,000 millions of *ryos*; (£30,000,000) and that ruin must speedily overtake the country from these causes, unless their natural and indeed inevitable effects could be averted. It is impossible to exaggerate the astonishment and alarm which this memorial caused among all classes both native and foreign. It was no unacknowledged document. It came from a man of high rank and undoubted ability, who had long had the care of the Finances, and might have been presumed to be conversant with their condition and prospects. Above all, it came coincidently with his resignation of a post commanding both honour and emolument, not to speak of advantages which Japanese statesmen have not yet learned to consider incompatible with official positions. This resignation was instantly accepted, and **OKUMA SHIGENOBU** was gazetted on the following day to the care of the Department thus strangely and suddenly vacated. The first duty of the new Minister was obviously to enquire into the truth of the statements which his predecessor had left as a legacy to the department he had quitted, and to the State which it was his duty to have preserved from any such calamities as he foreshadowed, so far, at least as they might have arisen from causes immediately controllable by the great Department over which he presided. Within a few weeks **OKUMA SHIGENOBU** had produced a Budget showing a surplus of over two millions of dollars, and estimating the public debt at a sum far lower than that named by his predecessor. It was natural and even right that this Budget should have found severe, indeed, unsparing, critics. It was argued, with undoubted propriety, that the Minister who had just resigned his seals of office must surely be more conversant with the condition of the

revenue than one who had only just accepted them; and that making every allowance for an unduly low estimate of the value of the *koku* of rice—the basis of the revenue—the figures of the new Minister differed so enormously from those of his predecessor, while it was so manifestly to his interest to disprove them, that a more general credence was undoubtedly given to the statement of **INOUE BUNDA** than to that of **OKUMA SHIGENOBU**. Our own conclusion differed from this, for we do not pretend always to represent current opinions. And our reasons were very clearly and fully given when we professed our divergence from the current public opinion. We argued that it was incredible that the machinery of the State should have been preserved in smooth working order had there been for many years such a deficit as **INOUE BUNDA** stated. We saw the Public Works carried on and extended, the Army and Navy paid and efficiently provided with *matériel*, the paper currency maintained at par, great activity at the Mint, and various signs of prosperity and solvency. From these we ventured to argue that whether **OKUMA** was entirely right or not, **INOUE BUNDA** was entirely wrong. Of the reputation of one of these officers we knew but little more than of that of the other. Both were distinguished, both reputed to be able, both thoroughly versed in official business, and though **OKUMA** had not previously been the presiding chief of the Finance Department, his position as one of the *Sangi* had rendered him familiar with the general condition of the finances of the Empire. We also argued from grounds based on the workings of our human nature—a nature fundamentally the same in Englishmen as in Japanese. Was it probable that an official of the highest rank would pave the way for his own subsequent humiliation by issuing a favourable Budget which the lapse of the next six months would disprove? One man was throwing up his official position under circumstances of violent and notorious political antagonism to the party with which he had been working and which he was anxious to discredit. The other, though thoroughly experienced in official life, was taking charge of a new department, for the then state of which he could not be held responsible, for the confusion of which he could not be blamed, and by the restoration of which to order and solvency he could have gained for himself almost unlimited glory and gratitude. He resorted to no such manoeuvres. He took charge of the *Okurasho*, produced his Budget in the few weeks necessary for the verification of accounts gathered from a thousand different sources, said not one word upon the embarrassed condition of a Department he was called on suddenly to administer, and a depleted treasury which he was commanded to fill, but simply produced estimates showing that those of his predecessor were radically unsound, converting an enormous deficit into a modest yet real surplus, and thus staking his future position upon the correctness of his summing up of the past accounts and future probabilities. Upon the moral of this story we may find occasion at some future time to descant. An European writing on such a subject—on such a statement on the one hand, and such a denial of it on the other—does not know whether he stands on his head or his heels. The accuracy of a financial statement produced by a Minister reporting to his colleagues, or to Parliament, is like a statement made in a court of justice, with all the solemnity of an oath and under tremendous penalties for mistake,—falsehood is out of the question. Yet within six weeks of the issue of one financial statement in this country another is produced which differs from it by twelve millions of dollars!—a sum large enough to break the fortunes

of any European Ministry were it a deficit, or to make them were it a surplus. But, as we said, we have nothing to do at this moment with the moral of this history. Our business is with its truth. Is the Budget true?

Now, it must be obvious that in a country like this, where the severe conditions of Chinese official responsibility to the State are not only not unknown but are powerfully operative, and where the obligations of *kara-kiri*, though perhaps less binding than they were five years ago, are not without very considerable force at this moment, an official placing himself in the position assumed by OKUMA SHIGENOBU would be a madman were he not certain of his grounds. Every man born East of longitude 100° E. is a born diplomatist, and does any one suppose that such a man would place himself in a position in which he would have everything to lose were he wrong, and little to gain were he right, unless he was profoundly convinced that he *was* right? Had he assumed INOUE's errors as evidences of the mismanagement of a predecessor, and subsequently restored the department to order and solvency, his action—from an extremely low point of view, indeed,—might have been intelligible. But that he should at once declare that INOUE BUNDA was utterly wrong in his estimates, should produce a Budget in order to prove this, and should subsequently justify himself by another Budget or, at all events, financial report, made immediately to his Sovereign, if he were not really in the right, is ridiculous. OKUMA is a comparatively young man, he is an ambitious, cautious, and has been a very successful man; and to imagine that such a man would risk confutation, disgrace, and possibly death merely to contradict, while unable to support his contradiction, the statement of the official who preceded him, is childish. No man who had studied history, human nature and Shakespeare would believe such a story for a moment.

As the document which we publish and which has suggested these remarks is not a Budget, but a mere general report on the condition of the Imperial finances, it is unnecessary to analyse it. Suffice it that instead of a deficit of ten millions of *riyos*, it shows a surplus on last year's accounts of over four millions, while the internal debt, chiefly, we presume, the old debts of the daimios, which were estimated at 50,000,000 of *riyos* are now estimated at only 20,000,000. What is meant by a "debt contracted in America" we cannot conceive. The almost incredible fatuity of an official nearly incurred such a debt, indeed; but of the actual existence of any such obligation we know nothing. We presume, however, that the phrase refers to the last foreign loan of £2,400,000, and the context strengthens our presumption. Finally, the Japanese may be congratulated on their handsome surplus. It will be finely cut into by this annoying insurrection; but this does not interfere with the fact—for fact we shall presume it to be—that INOUE's reported yearly deficit is a bugbear, and that the substantial truth of the first Budget of OKUMA SHIGENOBU is confirmed by the present report.

JAPANESE EVIDENCE IN BRITISH COURTS.

DIFFICULT as it may be to estimate with any precision the importance in the practical business of the world of the differences of race, the existence of such differences is not a doubtful fact, and cannot properly be left out of sight in the process of arriving at a judgment upon many questions of great interest to mankind. With these differences the historian who surveys and judges the past, the statesman who watches over the present and provides for the future of nations, or the social philosopher whose wide range of thought embraces the past, the present and

the future of all mankind, are no doubt chiefly and most often concerned. But there are occasions upon which the jurist also has to occupy himself with the moral and intellectual distinctions of race, and in a community like ours it is somewhat surprising that such occasions have not arisen more frequently than has hitherto been the case. The recent trial in our Local Court has awakened the British portion of our community to a sense of the danger to which, under circumstances similar to those detailed at the trial, they may be exposed, by a too literal application of the rules of English criminal procedure, and affords a fit opportunity for some remarks upon the bearing of the national character of the Japanese on their trustworthiness as principals or witnesses in judicial proceedings.

For centuries the Frenchman has been distinguished by his *fougue*, the German by his exaltation and enthusiasm, the Englishman by his steadfastness and constancy. Such qualities explain the peculiar truthfulness of the Englishman; while the German, skilful and patient in investigation, not seldom allows his conclusions to be coloured by his imagination; and the Frenchman, though the keenest of analysts, too often permits his statements to be warped by the creed of the particular political or philosophical sect to which he belongs. Thus, in intellectual truthfulness, which is simply historical or scientific accuracy, our own countrymen, we think, bear the palm; while in moral truthfulness, which means an accordance of statements with the belief or knowledge of the person making them, in other words, the absence of intention to deceive, we believe the educated classes of civilized nations to be pretty much on a par. When, however, we come to examine the comparative truthfulness, intellectual or moral, of Asiatics, we are forced to admit the immense inferiority of the latter to the nations of the West. Accuracy of statement has never been the fashion in the East, and few if any Eastern languages are capable of anything like the precision of expression characteristic of most European languages from the time of the ancient Greeks to the present day. Such a defect in the language is an absolute proof of a similar defect in the mental constitution of a people. With what may be termed the objective truthfulness of Asiatics we are, however, less concerned here than with their subjective or moral truthfulness, and, in particular, with the moral truthfulness of the people among whom we live. It has been said that to judge of them by Yokohama experience is to judge on too narrow a basis, but on occasions such as that of the trial we have adverted to we are forced to judge upon such materials as we have. Moreover, our experience is now one of fourteen or fifteen years of intercourse with all classes of Japanese under all sorts of conditions, and is fortified by our now tolerably intimate knowledge of their literature and customs, as well as corroborated by daily repetition. It will hardly be seriously denied that the Japanese are much more prone to deceit than Europeans, and this is precisely what their history would lead us to expect. It would be ungracious as well as untrue to assert any innate tendency to wilful deceit in a whole nation; but there may be a weakness of moral fibre just as there may be a deficiency in physical or intellectual vigour in a people, and we rather ascribe the moral untruthfulness of the Japanese to such a cause, combined with the effect upon the national character of a government of terrorism and *espionnage* for many ages, than to any original and ineradicable perverseness. Nor do we see any reason why the Japanese should not in all respects attain the level on which European nations now stand; though we believe

that at any given epoch, even in the far future, there will be a more or less considerable difference between civilized Europe and Japan to the advantage of the former. In a word, neither physically nor morally is the average Japanese the equal of the average European. This is an indubitable fact, and the jury in the case referred to were bound to take that fact into consideration. The Japanese, like other people, must endure the natural consequences of their physical and moral inferiority, whether these be due to their history or to some original peculiarity of race, more or less difficult of eradication or improvement.

The assertion that in any way to depreciate Japanese evidence places the Japanese in an awkward predicament with respect to foreigners in the interior who may commit offences, is only a half-truth. Foreigners in the interior are in a still more awkward predicament with respect to offences, especially of a certain nature, alleged to have been committed by them. They are, indeed absolutely powerless; and if they are to be condemned on mere Japanese evidence, accusation and condemnation become synonymous terms. The difficulty is inherent in the nature of the relations between different races of unequal mental and moral capacity, and it is perhaps impossible so to adjust those relations as to ensure perfect justice to all parties. Neither is there any fear of consequences present to the mind of a Japanese witness to control his statements, nor is he generally likely to be aware of their importance. With ourselves the fear of social de-consideration, if not that of present and future punishment, is a powerful inducement to avoid falsehood: we are alive to the importance of our answers, and take more or less care to state our impressions not only with truthfulness but with precision. But to the average Japanese mind telling a falsehood conveys no special idea of degradation. The value of moral truthfulness was first distinctly recognised by Christianity, which transformed the West, but had no lasting influence in the East. With us truth became a fundamental virtue; with them it never became so. For Christianity introduced the notion of conscience, and conscience, whether the current explanation of that faculty be philosophically right or wrong, affords by far the most powerful motive to right, and deterrent to wrong, action, of which we have any knowledge. Neither the habits nor the language of the Japanese permit of anything like precision. In the case before us the prosecution could hardly get their witnesses to tell their own story, and cross-examination of Japanese is a mere farce. We cannot therefore but agree with the argument of the defending counsel that unsupported Japanese evidence, against probabilities, and produced by witnesses having any object to subserve, is not worthy of much credit.

It is impossible to pursue this subject further in a newspaper article, but before taking leave of it we would add the following remarks. The almost universal testimony of foreigners proves the readiness and ingenuity with which the Japanese fabricate and support even detailed statements. Their vindictiveness is more than suspected, and the insolence and ineptitude which foreigners employed by a Japanese official or native have too often to endure is a well attested, and, to those who wish well to the Japanese people, a very lamentable circumstance.

While it is clear that Mr. BRUNTON was open to no such feelings as the pleading of the defendant's counsel imputed to him—and, indeed, Mr. BRUNTON took the only course open to him by referring the whole matter to the counsel for the Kobusho, and thus was brought into the case without in any way instigating the prosecution—we

should have been better pleased had the Department instigated some preliminary investigation into the alleged facts before charging the accused with so grave an offence as that on which he was first arrested. The code of ethics current among many eastern residents required, too, that a man upon whose character a life-long stigma would be affixed, should have been apprized of the nature of the charge hanging over him in order to allow of his procuring the evidence necessary to rebut it, or at least that the preliminary investigation should have taken place under such conditions of time and place as to give him a fair chance, in a moral as well as in a mere legal sense, of defending himself. In France there is always a preliminary examination held by the proper officers before an alleged offender is placed before the public, and though we do not prefer the French system of criminal procedure, it has that one advantage over our own, which though practically harmless in England owing to the good sense and liberality with which it is almost always administered, may, when applied to residents of a community so situated as this is, work infinite pain and harm, if too literally adhered to. If it be true that

Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur,

it is, in accordance with the spirit of English law, infinitely more true that

Judex damnatur cum innocens non absolvitur.

THE REVENUE.

THE following is an address, made to His Majesty on the occasion of commencing the public business of Government for the year, by Okuma Shigenobu, Sangi and Minister of Finance.

I humbly beg leave to give a few illustrations drawn from the business of the department under my charge of the results of the great work of the revolution.

1. Since the supreme control fell into the hands of the Shogunate, the system of taxation and corvées fell into disorder, and the boundaries of lands became confused, so that it was impossible to estimate the extent of rice land or the taxes payable thereon. The Imperial Government having now returned to its ancient form, and its authority having been centralized, it has become possible to collect into one the land tax of the whole country, and although it is impossible in one day to make good the neglect of a thousand years, it is still in our power to estimate generally the rice land for last year and the taxes paid on it. The extent of the rice-land in this country is 3,516,679 *cho 4 tan, 8 se and 7 bu*. The revenue derived from it is 11,588,600 *koku* of rice and 1,300,900 *yen*. This result is obtained by adding together the figures reported in 1873 by the local authorities. Customs' duties and other taxes are not included these totals.

2. No census had been taken for a long time, but now a census has been made and set forth in a tabular form, so as to be clearly understood at a glance. The population by this census amounts to over 33,110,000, and by this its daily growth may be judged of.

3. A minutely accurate gold and silver currency had been previously struck, but it was matter of regret that the copper coinage had not also been completed. I have lately been informed by the Mint authorities that the copper coinage is now ready, so that the people are now provided with a circulation of three denominations and in coins of different values.

4. The bonds for 100£ of the loan contracted last spring in England and America stood at the time of issue not higher than 92½; since then their value has risen, and last winter had reached 100½. So great was the variation in so short a time—less than a year! If our country were looked upon as poor and weak, this rise in price would not have taken place, even were the interest double what it is. This is an irrefragable proof that abroad we inspire foreign nations with confidence, and it seems to show that at home the government holds an improved position, and the minds of the people have become more enlightened.

5. I formerly estimated the liabilities of the old *han* as amounting to about 50,000,000 *yen*. Upon actual investigation, however, it appeared that the real amount is much less, and does not exceed 20,000,000 *yen*. And there have been not a few cases of *samurai* and common people showing their gratitude to their country and their sense of the present condition of affairs by gladly handing over to Government these old securities. This shows the concord which exists between the people and the Government.

6. In obedience to Your Majesty's commands, I myself drew up estimates for last year. In the statement which I then laid before Your Majesty, I estimated that there would be a surplus of receipts over expenditure to the amount of more than 2,140,000 *yen*. I was afraid, however, that this surplus would not be sufficient to meet the numerous contingent expenses which might be incurred, and this was to me a subject of continual anxiety. The real surplus, however, for last year in rice and money on the 1st of January, was 4,916,951 *yen* 32 *sen*, and although the accounts have not been yet made up, it is certain that a comparison of revenue with expenditure will show a surplus. This is a result to which I did not look forward.

All these six facts have a bearing both on foreign and domestic matters, and these results must be ascribed on the one hand to the exertions and wise discretion of Your Majesty, and on the other to the industry of the officials.

In spite of my incompetence you have graciously conferred on me the office of Minister of Finance, and it is my duty to strive day and night to fulfil the responsibilities of this position.

In conclusion, I maintain that from the Revolution up till now, there has been no time in which the progress towards a complete organization has been more rapid than it is at present, and it is my humble opinion that if Your Majesty will further extend your wise designs a prosperity will be founded which will remain unshaken for a thousand years, and which will leave behind that of every other nation.

Humbly represented.

January 4th, 1874.

WAR WITH COREA.

(The following is a translation of an article recently published in Yedo on this subject, and is both reasonable and vigorous.)

It has come to my knowledge that the question of war with Corea having come before the Government, the result was that the high officials became divided into two parties and several of them retired from office. Since that time, everybody is full of the question, and it is a fruitful source of arguments, some being in favour of going to war, others against it. At last in a certain part of Kiusiu the *samurai* have assembled to the cry of "War with Corea," and have raised troops and collected money. It seems that they are even about to attack Yedo. By reason of this the public mind has become disturbed, and the whole country excited.

Now those who demand war with "Corea" are undoubtedly actuated by patriotic motives in doing so, and in so far they deserve praise, but it is to be regretted that their views are not sufficiently enlightened. I propose here to state my views of what true patriotism really requires.

In making war, it is first of all necessary to ascertain fully the condition of the enemy, then to complete the military preparations and estimate the war expenses. Even when the condition of the enemy has been ascertained, the military preparations complete, and the expenses estimated, it is necessary that the high officials should agree among themselves. When they are agreed, the question should then be submitted to the people. When the people have become of one mind, then and not sooner should war be made. Under such circumstances complete success may be confidently expected; the national prestige will be heightened, the Imperial mind satisfied, and peace ensured to the people. This is the truly patriotic course, and it is desirable that all should follow it zealously.

It is true that Corea is but a small country, but still it is not to be despised. The French and Americans have

already sent expeditions against it, but we have not heard of its being reduced to submission. If Japan were unsuccessful, not only would the national prestige be ruined, but it is impossible to foresee what evil results might not be the consequence. I may illustrate this by a case from recent history. I mean the war between France and Germany. This war had its origin in a dispute which arose between these powers respecting the succession to the Spanish crown. At a council which the French high officers of state held at this time, the Minister of War, Marshal Leboeuf, was questioned regarding the state of military preparation. He replied that even if the war lasted for two years, not even a button would be wanted on the French side. Upon this the decision was made, and war declared. Now in this war the French had to deal with an enemy whose territory was continuous with their own, so that there were no difficulties about transport. Their infantry was unequalled in the world; so it cannot be said that they were insufficiently trained; it cannot be said that they were ignorant of the country, for the war was carried into their own territory. All the points were in favour of the French, and yet, before several months had passed from the commencement of the war, their Emperor was a prisoner; before a year had elapsed, the nation was obliged to sue for peace. All this was the result of the unreliable answer of the Minister of War. The war was undertaken hastily and without due preparation, nor had it the hearty consent of the people.

Now take the case of Japan going to war with Corea. It is separated from us by the sea, so we cannot say that it lies conveniently for transport; it is but a short time since our army has been organized, and the troops cannot be said to be sufficiently trained; we should have to go abroad and fight an enemy on his own ground, and yet we have no sufficient acquaintance with the locality; under such circumstances it is impossible to reckon upon success. Not only so, but there are two parties in the Government, and the high officials are divided among themselves. Amongst the people, some are in favour of war, others against it. If a war were undertaken against Corea under these conditions, would it not be attended with difficulty and danger? Will any true patriot wish to lead his country into such a war? Observe the condition of France since the war. The nation is divided into factions, and the republicans and the monarchists hate each other like enemies. We have also before us the example of the dynasty of Fu. The people of Japan ought to take note of it.

For these reasons I am of opinion that the question of a war with Corea should be dropped for a time. It will not be too late to attack Corea when the nation has become unanimous, and has increased in wealth and power. I do not say that I dislike a war with Corea: only I fear that any hasty undertaking of this kind will be pregnant with lasting mischief to our country. I should be glad if all patriotic Japanese adopted this view for a time.

THE KOGAKURIO.

On Monday, the 9th instant, the building of the Kogakurio, which during the last eighteen months has been in course of construction, was completed, and the classes, which have been temporarily carried on in the Yamato yashiki, transferred thereto. The building is about 266 feet long, with a clock-tower in the centre, and the style is that of the 14th century. It is built with two stories, and corridors run along the entire length of the building and communicate with the different rooms.

On the lower story there are six lecture rooms 30 by 20 feet and 12 feet high, each of which will accommodate about sixty students; while on the upper story are four similar rooms, besides a long drawing-room measuring 60 by 20 feet.

The rooms are well lighted and ventilated, and the paper on the ceiling bears the Mikado's crest. The fittings of the different rooms are good and substantial.

In the centre of the building is the Library, and here, in particular, have good workmanship and taste been displayed. The dimensions of it are 50 by 30 feet. On either side are four lofty clustered columns of *matsu* and *shinoki* wood, reaching from the floor to the roof, the beams of the two inner ones on each side passing through the roof and forming the four timber uprights which strengthen

the clock-tower. A gallery runs round three sides of the Library, having a balustrade made with small circular columns and cusped arches, while the walls are lined with handsome bookcases.

The wood roofing over the two side-galleries is groined, and in the centre of the groins are pendants, giving a most artistic appearance to the whole, while the roof is carried to a much greater height in the centre and takes the form of a pointed arch, but is not groined. At each end of the Library is a three-light pointed window, on the border of which are Japanese paintings of the chrysanthemum, cherry-blossom and piony, &c., and at the bottom of the window, facing the entrance, are inscribed the names of those Japanese officers who were employed at the commencement of the building, while on the window over the entrance are to be, the name of the Mikado, the date of opening, and the names of those officers employed at its completion.

At the extreme ends of the corridors, private rooms, &c., have been provided for the professors. The rooms are to be heated with hot-water pipes, the hot-water being supplied from the kitchens adjoining the dormitories, and gas pipes have been laid all over the building, and in the clock-tower. There is no paint whatever inside, the natural native timber being merely stained and varnished, and the woodwork is nearly all *shinoki*, with the exception of the octagonal pillars in the Library which, as we before mentioned, are of *matsz*.

The walls of the building are constructed with timber uprights inside, holding lath and plaster, and an eighteen-inch brickwork casing, strongly bound together with hoop-iron bonds. The roof is the ordinary 'queen-post roof' with auxiliary principal rafters, and Japanese tiling and ridging. There are five porched-entrances, three at the front and two at the back, the centre one at the front leading into the Library, while the remaining four afford an entrance to the corridors from both sides of the building. The temporary entrance to the Kogakurio is by the Tora-No-Mon, but it is hoped that a handsome gothic ironbridge will be thrown across the moat so as to afford an easy access.

The completion of the Kogakurio forms, we may say, a separate epoch in the history of Japan, as being one of the first brick-buildings commenced in Yedo, and we have reason to believe that the success so far met with will be an inducement to the Japanese Government to provide similar substantial buildings for the other departments.

When we consider the disadvantages under which the gentlemen entrusted with the work were placed at its commencement, when few facilities for constructing a building, so different in every respect from any that then existed, were at their disposal, and every minute detail had to be under their immediate supervision, we cannot help feeling that the successful manner in which the work has been carried out reflects great credit on Mr. McVean, and on Mr. Joyner, his chief-assistant, who during the absence of the former gentleman has been carrying on the work, and who also, we understand, in the first instance, drew out the original designs and detail drawings for the Kogakurio and dormitories. The same is also due to Mr. de Boinville, the architect, who, although arriving rather late on the field, has shown considerable taste in the carrying out of those designs and in the ornamentation both of the exterior and interior.

Before dismissing this subject, it will be interesting to our readers to know how the rest of the compound in which the Kogakurio stands, is being laid out.

In a separate building, to the right of the present entrance to the compound, are the dormitories, already far advanced towards completion, with accommodation for 360 students, and a large dining-hall in the centre, 90 by 45 feet, and adjoining are the kitchens, store-rooms, &c., and quarters for upwards of ninety servants. The dining-hall will also be heated by hot-waterpipes, the water being supplied, as in the class-rooms, from the kitchens. Beyond this are the professors' quarters, and a little farther still to the right, an elegant house has been built for the principal and the garden tastefully laid out.

On the left-hand side of the compound are the workshops and chemical laboratory, in course of construction and beyond are the quarters for the mechanics.

The Kogakurio is exceedingly well situated, and should it be desired, at any future time, to enlarge the recreation ground, by reclaiming a portion of the moat behind it, which at present is a mere swamp, there will be ample room for so doing.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A regular meeting of the Society was held on the 18th February, 1874, the chair being taken by the President, Dr. Hepburn.

The minutes of last meeting were approved, and names of new members announced, as follows:—Captain A. R. Brown, and Messrs. G. Farley, Jr., John Mouat and Alexander Milne.

It was also mentioned that some very acceptable donations, both of books and money, had been received in response to the circular recently issued.

Specimens were exhibited of Asbestos Paper, and of two preparations of Peppermint from one of the provinces. These were presented by W. W. Cargill, Esq.

The Secretary stated that a communication had been received from the Signal Bureau at Washington, on the subject of systematic meteorological observations: this was referred to Professor D. Murray and R. H. Brunton, Esq., to be considered and reported on.

Mr. Satow then read a paper on "The Shintô Temples of Isé;" the descriptions in which were illustrated by drawings, specimens of "Go-hei," and the model of a Primeval Hut, such as would seem to have furnished the type of Shintô Temple architecture.

The President tendered the thanks of the Society to Mr. Satow for his very interesting paper. He knew there were some gentlemen present who had made the subject of Shintôism a study, and hoped they would favour the Society with their views. As for himself he had earnestly endeavoured to find out what there was in it, but had long given it up, unable to find any thing to reward his labor;—excepting a small book of Shintô prayers, he had not been able to find any book on the subject. In these prayers man was recognized as guilty of the commission of sin and in need of cleansing.

The Rev. Mr. Syle quoted from Oliphant's narrative of Lord Elgin's Mission to Japan a passage which claims that "the Shintô religion has produced results which entitle it to a very high rank among the religions of the world." (Vol. 2 p. 86.)

Mr. Satow agreed with the President's opinion that Shintôism contained no moral code. Indeed that view was expressly maintained by Motoori, one of the leaders of the modern revivalists of pure Shintôism. According to Motoori morals were invented by the Chinese because they were an immoral people, but in Japan there was no necessity for any system of morals, as every Japanese acted aright if he only consulted his own heart. Further, Motoori declared that all the duty of a good Japanese consisted in obeying the commands of the *mikado*, without questioning whether those commands were right or wrong. It was only immoral people like the Chinese who presumed to discuss the characters of their Sovereigns. Shintôism, as expounded by Motoori, was nothing else than an engine for reducing the people to a condition of mental slavery, and this was the reason why such a high rank was assigned to the Department of Shintôism by the Mikado's government, in placing it on a level with the Council of State shortly after the revolution in 1868.

Mr. Von Brandt thought that a distinction should be drawn between Shintoism as it existed in ancient times and the doctrine as it was developed by the writers at the Court of the Mikados in the more modern times. The one was originally a veneration of the common source of life, the fire, light or sun, which was considered as the generating power; afterwards it was found more convenient to subdivide this principal power into its elements and to give to each of its emanations a special *kami* as its representative; the history also of the Sun Goddess having withdrawn for a certain time into a cavern in consequence of her brother Sosan's behaviour might be explained by the changes of the seasons rather than by an eclipse of the sun; the withdrawal of the sun representing the winter, her re-appearance the new spring. In ancient times the chiefs

of the families and tribes were the first priests, their houses the first temples, and it was only several centuries after Jimmu that the temple of the Sun Goddess was separated from the dwelling of the Mikado. There appears to be good evidence that Shintôism resembles very closely the ancient religion of the Chinese; we find the same sacrifices made by the Japanese as are reported to have been made by the Chinese; sacrifices consisting first in the killing of the animal offered to the god, and in later years in the setting at liberty of the animals so offered; birds, especially quails, appear to have been used generally, but also larger domestic animals, and even cattle are mentioned.

Sir Harry Parkes expressed the disappointment which he in common with others had felt in being unable to learn what Shintoism was. Japanese in general seemed utterly at a loss to describe it, but this circumstance was intelligible if what was once an indigenous faith had been turned in later days into a political engine. Under such circumstances its character as a religion would be lost, and it would become for the time what the rulers of the country chose to make it. Infallibility on the part of the head of the State, which was naturally attributed to rulers claiming divine descent, was as convenient a doctrine for political purposes in China or Japan as elsewhere. It was evident that we must look to early times for the meaning of Shintoism. He was disposed to agree with M. Von Brandt that its origin was closely allied to the early religion of the Chinese. The name seemed to imply such a connection—*Shintô* being a pure Chinese term meaning *The Way of the Gods* or *Spirits*. It seemed to point to one of those primitive or national systems of religion, often found coincident with early national life, which attribute spiritual agencies to the elements or natural phenomena. The sacrifices alluded to by M. Von Brandt included at a remote period human sacrifices at the graves of chiefs, in Japan as well as in China. The *Gohei* spoken of in Mr. Satow's paper pointed also to a connection with other Asiatic superstitions of a very early date. The practice of putting up sticks with shavings or paper attached, in order to attract the attention of the spirits, is observable among certain hill tribes of India as well as among the Ainos of Yezo. The Hindoos, Burmese and Chinese have converted these sticks into flags and steamers. It was interesting to see from Mr. Satow's paper how some of the customs and practices of the present day were connected with the earliest mythology of the Japanese, also to learn from it what a myth Jimmu was, whose reputed birth-day upwards of six hundred years B. C. was made the occasion only the other day for salutes from ships and batteries. He certainly did not agree with the estimate formed by Oliphant of the merits of Shintoism. If it had worked great results or had ever taken deep hold on the religious feeling of the Japanese people it would scarcely have been superseded so completely as it had been by Buddhism.

Rev. Dr. Brown said, he could but reiterate the statement of the gentlemen who had preceded him, for so far as he could learn Shintoism was in no proper sense of the term a religion. It would be strange, if during a residence of more than fourteen years in Japan, he had not endeavoured to inform himself upon this subject, but, as had been said by the President, Dr. Hepburn, his search for information in the literature of the country had been but poorly rewarded, unless he counted the discovery of the emptiness of Shintoism as a compensation for his pains. The Japanese books in which he had hoped to find something that would command his respect, had utterly disappointed him. The *Kojiki* is the only work that professedly treats of the subject *in extenso*, but it hardly repaid the trouble of perusal. Professing to go back to the origin of all things, it proves to be atheistical, for the first material substance wants a creator. The details of the cosmogony it treats of are puerile and unphilosophical. The *Kojiki* contains no system of morals, discusses no ethical questions, prescribes no ritual, nor points to any god or gods as objects of worship. All the essentials of a religion are wanting in Shintoism, and it is difficult to see how it could ever been denominated a religion at all. Besides, the *Kojiki* is acknowledged by Japanese historians to be the work of a female peasant, who was possessed of so extraordinary a memory, that she could repeat all the traditions she had ever heard *verbatim et literatim*, and when in A.

D. 712, the dynastic records had ceased to be worthy of credence, this woman reproduced the ancient traditions from the beginning of all things down to her own times. The credibility of the work therefore rests upon no trustworthy foundation and criticism of such a book is destructive of its pretensions. It had been intimated in the remarks of one gentleman at this meeting, that Shintoism was of Chinese origin. If so, it must have originated in pre-historic times. But it has rather the look of an original Japanese invention, the resemblances in forms of worship between it and those that have existed among other people being more probably those similarities that in many other departments of life, such as the arts and implements of husbandry, tend to demonstrate the unity of the human race. Wherever it may have originated, it is, as a religion, hollow, empty and jejune beyond any other that is known among men. It is certain, that the Japanese government in attempting to substitute Shintoism for the long prevalent Buddhist faith, has undertaken a herculean task. Buddhism appeals to men's religious susceptibilities, and has long been the popular faith, but Shintoism has nothing in it that comes down to men's hearts, and it is futile to attempt to make it the substitute for that religion to which the people have been accustomed for ages, and which is intimately interwoven with the whole social fabric. The government tacitly confesses that Shintoism is a vapid lifeless thing when it sends men to preach throughout the country, and provides them with texts taken from no Japanese sacred-book but borrowed from Confucius and Mencius. The endeavour to revive the interest in this would-be religion must end in entire failure.

Mr. Mori considered the leading idea of the Shinto system to be reverential feeling toward the dead. As to the political use that was made of it, he thought that the state was quite right in turning it to account in support of the absolute Government which exists in Japan. He must admit that the early records of Japan were by no means reliable.

Mr. von Brandt remarked that the use of symbols similar to those mentioned by Sir Harry Parkes extended to many nations; thus the sword and dragon, the thyrsostaff and ivy, the staff of Æsculapius and snakes most probably had the same signification as the Japanese *gohei*, and that as Siebold had already remarked, it symbolized the union of the two elements the male and female one. The history also of the creation of the world as given by the Japanese bore the closest resemblance to the myths of India and China, so that little doubt could exist that this also had been imported from the west. But here again the difficulty arose to fix a date for the importation of this myth, as it might as well have been brought over by the first emigrants as later when Buddhism was introduced. To-day little was known of Shintoism which might give it the character of a religion as understood by western nations; nothing could be found in it referring to the idea of future life, while the simple fact of horses, cows and servants being buried with a deceased chieftain, went far to prove that a belief in a continuation of existence in another world after death in this one, existed. The same custom existed also with the ancient Chinese; and even Confucius speaks of the custom of burying wooden images with the dead, reproving it from fear that it might lead to human sacrifices. As to the historical records of Japan, it is first mentioned that under the 20th Emperor in 415 A. D. officials were sent into country to verify and describe the names of all the families. Latterly a transcription of these records originally written in all probability in the old Japanese letters "the gods' letters," in Chinese characters took place, and in 644 a historical account of the Emperors, the country, the officials and the people is said to have existed which was destroyed when Iruka was murdered and his father's palace, in which these records were kept, was burnt. Only the history of the country was saved. From this work as well as from what the old men of the whole empire remembered, a new compilation was made under the Emperor Temmu (672-686) and in order that it might not be lost again it was read to a peasant girl, of the name of Are, said never to forget any thing she had once heard. From this record and from what Are still remembered, the first historical record of Japan, known to us, the *Kojiki*, was compiled about thirty years later.

YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY SOCIETY.

A Meeting of Gentlemen interested in the formation of a Literary Society for Young Men was held at Christ Church School Room on Wednesday afternoon. W. W. Cargill, Esq. presided. There was a good attendance and amongst those present were the Revs. E. W. Syle and Shaw, Captain Bridgford, R.M.A., Messrs. R. Vicars Boyle, C.S.I., R. H. Brunton, F. V. Dickinson, W. G. Howell, G. P. Ness, and H. S. Wilkin-son.

Mr. Cargill opened the Meeting by stating the object of the proposed Society and pointing out the advantages and importance of some such Association for the Young Men of the community. The following Resolution was then proposed by the Rev. E. W. Syle, seconded by Mr. G. P. Ness, and carried—"That the persons present at this Meeting organize themselves into a Society to be called the Young Men's Literary Society of Yokohama."

A form of Constitution which had been prepared by the promoters of the Society was then read, and after some discussion and alterations was finally passed.

The following gentlemen were elected the Office Bearers of the Society. President, Mr. G. P. Ness; Secretary, Mr. G. H. Pole; Treasurer, Mr. J. Y. Henderson. Messrs. H. B. Henley and A. H. Dare were appointed to work with these gentlemen as the Committee of Management.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Cargill for his kindness in presiding on the occasion closed the proceedings.

Law Report.

IN H. B. M.'s PROVINCIAL COURT.

Before N. J. HANNEN, Esq., Acting Assistant Judge.
Tuesday, February 24th, 1874.

James Jones, pleaded guilty to being drunk and incapable. First offence. Fined \$12 and costs.

CRITTENDEN & SCOTT v. G. S. CHUN.

This was a claim for \$57 for board &c., at the house of plaintiffs. Defendant had contracted the bill, during November, for meals at odd times, drink &c., for which he gave chits produced in Court. A sum of \$7.50, included in the account, was in dispute.

Defendant admitted the chits handed in, and did not deny the debt.

Mr. Crittenden said the \$7.50 was included in the chits.

His Honour gave judgment for the amount of chits. If they represented the amount of plaintiffs' claim, \$57, costs would have to be paid by defendant. If only the \$49.50 (i.e. less the \$7.50), costs would have to fall on the other side.—*Gazette*.

H. B. M.'s CONSULAR COURT.

Before RUSSELL ROBERTSON, Esq.
February 25th, 1874.

Alex. Braach, second mate on board the *Flying Spur*, was this morning charged with being drunk and incapable of doing duty.

The Master said that on the 23rd inst., about three o'clock, he heard the mate calling out for the accused. He said he had been looking for him everywhere, and could not find him. The cook said that he thought he was between decks. At last he saw him come up dirty and tipsy. Witness accordingly had told him to go to his room.

In reply to Court, he said that he had known accused to have been drunk before—the day before they came in, and several times since. During the voyage (January 11) he had been obliged to "log" him. [Log book handed to Court.]

The Chief Officer corroborated the evidence of the Master.

Thomas Cook, an able seaman on board, said that he had heard the captain and mate ask for the accused. After repeated callings he came forward. He could not say whether he was drunk.

Accused, in defence, acknowledged on the Saturday and Sunday having had "a drop" too much, and to having taken a similar "drop" on board with him, in his pocket; but that he was sober enough for duty.

The Consular Constable (Hodges) deposed that when, on Monday, the 23rd, he had served the summons, he did not consider the accused quite sober.

Court sentenced the accused to seven days' imprisonment, with the option of a fine.—*Japan Herald*.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before GEO. N. MITCHELL, Esq., Acting Consul.
February 27th, 1874.

PEOPLE, U. S. v. McDONALD ELLIOTT.

McDonald Elliott this afternoon answered to an indictment charging him with having on the 26th instant, been guilty of wanton and reckless destruction of property in the Grand Hotel, in wrenching off three gas brackets from gaspipes, in the latrines of the hotel, thereby causing danger to life and limb of parties who might enter the said latrines. Also, with attempting to wrench off gas brackets in one of the corridors of the hotel. Also, with having attempted to pull down a gaselier in an unoccupied bedroom adjacent to the latrines, and smashed a small mirror in the same room; and also with placing crockery utensils about the floor of this room and the one opposite. The indictment further charges the said McDonald Elliott with having formerly, when an inmate of the hotel, at various times destroyed articles posted in one of the rooms.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The Court adjourned the hearing of the case until Monday next, the accused to find bail in the sum of \$200 for his appearance at the time specified.—*Herald*.

Extracts.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE JAPANESE.*

Of all the strange lands that the advance of commerce has opened up to the insatiable curiosity of the West, there is surely none stranger than Japan. The more the veil is lifted which has so long hidden from view those lovely and fertile islands swarming with busy life, the more do we find to excite our surprise and amused admiration. Here is a people who for ages have jealously guarded themselves from close contact with even their nearest neighbours welcoming with alacrity the most advanced results of a distant civilisation; constructing railways, building steamers, and sending their sons in numbers to learn from the once hated Christians to despise their fathers' customs, to forsake their ancient faith, and to replace their picturesque national costume by the latest Paris fashion. Here is a throne which for more than five centuries had abdicated its royal functions, which, while retaining the veneration of the people, had apparently completely lost its hold over the temporal affairs of the kingdom; and whose occupant was brought up in the harem in more than Eastern seclusion, fed, dressed, and waited upon by women who had the entire charge of his person, and through whom alone he communicated with the outer world,—his "face never seen by daylight or by profane eyes," "never exposed to the light of sun or moon, to the touch of earth, of men, or of his own hands,"—and suddenly this stereotyped expression of a dead power and a dying faith awakens from sleep, breaks bonds stronger than those with which Samson was bound by Delilah, takes at once into his own hands the supreme rule, abolishes the office of Taikoon, under which he had been reduced to the mere shadow of royalty, sets himself at the head of a movement which must in the end destroy the very foundations of his supremacy; opens his kingdom to the Christians, whom he has cruelly persecuted in times past (and persecuted so cruelly and relentlessly that the few descendants of the converts of the seventeenth century are now the very refuse of the people, lower than the pariahs, living and dying under the eyes of the police, who "carry off each dead body, when the spirit has at last escaped from their vigilance, lest the name of the Crucified One should be pronounced over its ashes"), and himself opens in state the first railway connecting the port of the strangers, Yokohama, with his capital, Yedo. And here, strangest sight of all, is a powerful and turbulent nobility, strong in their feudal castles, surrounded by armed retainers, drawing from their wide estates yearly revenues of from forty to three hundred and fifty thousand pounds—trained to think arms the sole career possible (at seven years old the Daimio may be seen strutting about with a servant or elder sister, carrying after him a sword too weighty for his childish strength), and inheriting the ambitious and factious traditions of a long line of ancestors—of their own free-will, in order, in the words of one of their leaders, to "firmly establish the foundations of the Imperial Government," giving up their territories, disbanding their retainers, abandoning their titles, and "under the name of Kazokus nobles, receiving such small properties as may suffice for their wants."

* *Japan and the Japanese*. By Aimé Humbert. Translated by Mrs. Cashel Hoey. Edited by H. W. Bates. London: Richard Bentley and Son.

A nation in which such things come to pass is well worth studying, and among all the helps to that end which have appeared since Japan was opened to the Treaty Powers, not one gives so lively a picture of its peoples, or so clear and brief a narrative of its past history, religious and political, and of its recent changes, as the handsome and beautifully illustrated volume in which M. Humbert's researches and observations during his residence as Swiss Plenipotentiary at Yokohama are given to the English public. The illustrations, besides being infinitely amusing in themselves (taken as they are from photographs done on the spot and from native drawings), are a great help towards the understanding of this original people. Some of the latter show a strong sense of humour, as that at page 187, where a Bonze is pelting with, apparently, small pebbles two hideous monsters, who, writhing and howling, retreat towards the door, while the domestic gods, behind their brazier of incense, engaged with tea-kettle and large fish in a lordly dish, roll against each other with what (in spite of the emblematical kettle) looks very like tipsy delight; or that of the God of Longevity at page 57—an old man squatting on a stork; the action, by the way, of the stork as he cuts through the air is admirably given; or that at page 133, where the souls of the dead, of pigmy size appear before the "Great God of Hell." The expression on the faces of the wretched little suppliants is at once piteous and ludicrous. Take, again, the "Rice Sale," where the sellers and buyers are rats; or the green-room of a Yeddo theatre, a scene worthy of Hogarth's pencil. These native artists show a great facility also in the drawing of animals,—with one or two touches they give the action and expression to the life; but perhaps the most interesting of all are those that paint the domestic life of the Japanese, a life among the middle and lower orders of the simplest and most public description. The houses are built entirely of wood, and the walls are made to slide back, so as to admit a constant current of air:—

"Pursuing our walk [writes M. Humbert] from street to street, we look into the interior of the houses with hardly any interruption from the sliding panels, and see the picturesque groups of men, women, and children squatting round their humble dinners. The straw table-cloth is laid on the mats which cover the floor; in the centre is a large wooden bowl containing rice, which forms the principal food of every class of Japanese society. Each guest attacks the common dish, and takes out enough to fill up a great china cup, from which he eats without the aid of the little stick which serves him for a fork, except just for the last few mouthfuls, to which he adds a scrap of fish, crab, or fowl, taken from the numerous plates which surround the central bowl."

Life in Japan is reduced to its simplest elements. Thanks to a delicious climate and an easily contented disposition, the wants of the people are few; dress is reduced to the minimum, except on festival occasions, when bright colours and flowing garments make gay the suburban tea-gardens or the courts of the Buddhist temples. All their furniture consists of rice-straw mats carefully plaited (on these they sit, and sleep, and eat), and a few china bowls and cups, some lacquered trays, and the unfailing tea-kettle. With so small a need of ready-money for furnishing, one would think that matters are made almost unfairly easy for young people starting in life; but it is not so, as amongst the Hindoos the expenses of the wedding-feast and gifts is so great, that Japanese parents have discovered a novel way of escape which, as M. Humbert observes, illustrates amusingly the national talent for acting:—

"An honest couple have a marriageable daughter, and the latter is acquainted with a fine young fellow who would be a capital match, if only he possessed the necessary means of making his lady-love and her parents the indispensable wedding presents, and of keeping open house for a week. One fine evening the father and mother, returning from the bath, find the house empty,—the daughter is gone. They make inquiries in the neighbourhood; no one has seen her, but the neighbours hasten to offer their services in seeking her, together with her distracted parents. The accept the offer, and head a solemn procession, which goes from street to street, to the lover's door. In vain does he, hidden behind his panels, turn a deaf ear; he is at length obliged to yield to the importunities of the besieging crowd, he opens the door, and the young girl drowned in tears throws herself at the feet of her parents, who threaten to curse her. Then comes the intervention of charitable friends, deeply moved by this spectacle; the softening of the mother; the proud and inexorable attitude of the father; the combined eloquence of the multitude, employed to soften his heart; the lover's endless protestations of his resolution to become the best of sons-in-law. At length the father yields, his resistance is overcome; he raises his kneeling daughter, pardons her lover, and calls him son-in-law. Then, almost as if by enchantment, cups of saki (an intoxicating liquor made from rice) circulate through the assembly; everybody sits down upon the mats, the two culprits are placed in the centre of the circle, large bowls of saki are handed to them, and when emptied, the marriage is recognised, and declared to be validly contracted in the presence of a sufficient number of witnesses, and it is registered next day by the proper officer without any difficulty."

The incident of the parents returning from the bath points to one want which might be more generally felt among us with advantage. No native of Japan thinks of passing a day without his warm bath; and (house accommodation being limited) that bath is taken in public. "A tacit agreement has therefore been established in Japan, which places the bath, from the point of view of public morals, in the category of indifferent actions, neither more nor less than sleeping, walking-out, or eating; at the baths, as in the streets, the theory prevails, and if the bathers of either sex wish to take the air on the pavement outside, they are respectively regarded as partaking of the benefit of the accepted fiction; and more than that, it shelters them to their own dwelling when it is their pleasure to proceed thither, with the fine lobster-colour, which they have brought out of the hot bath, intact."

One of the pleasantest features of the Japanese character is its love of children and animals. Every house has its pet dogs, enormously fat; its cats, tailless like the Manx breed, very idle; its glass case of fish, or wicker cages of lovely butterflies and grasshoppers; among these the children grow up without any restraint, "as in a shady playground." It has been said that Japanese children never cry. M. Humbert bears witness to the general truth of this assertion, and explains it by saying, "It is granted by all Japanese that a child ought to have his own way." The shades of Miss Edgeworth and of Mrs. Trimmer rise up in rebuke before us as we record this sentiment, and its practical result in Japan. No more healthy, happy, pleasant children are to be found anywhere, and the "whole of the adult population can read, write, and calculate."

There is, as every one at all acquainted with Japan knows, a darker side to this picture of cheerful open-air life and busy, animated existence. Polygamy is the privilege of the Mikado, but concubinage is common among the Daimios, where the lawful wife has to share her husband's roof with these recognised inmates. As among the Turks, poverty limits the mass of the people to one wife alone; but throughout all ranks, the legalised vice which attains its maximum in the quarter of Sin-Yosiwara, at Yeddo, "assumes more and more strongly the characteristics of a national scourge and an immense public calamity."

We should far outrun the space at our command if we were to speak of all the points of interest in this volume. The chapters on religious practices and beliefs we have not even touched on, yet they are full of tempting bits for quotation. Reynard the Fox figures there, under the name of Kitsué; with name, not nature, changed. Old trees are endowed with human life, and like Dante's grove, drop blood under the woodman's axe; old polecats rule the elements, call up bitter winds to bear them through the skies, that they may tear the faces of travellers with their cruel claws as they pass; a favourite of the Emperor, dismissed for her extravagance, leaves the palace under the shape of a white fox, with six fan-shaped tails; all sorts of grotesque inventions of human imagination have concentered round the lofty nihilism of Buddha's doctrines, and the simple hero-worship of the primitive people of Japan. But we must leave our readers to seek for themselves all these, and many other subjects of interest, in this attractive volume, whose splendid exterior and excellent paper and type must not be allowed to merge it in the mass of the handsomely got-up, but ephemeral, gift-books of the season. In a final chapter the editor has brought down the history of the changes in Japan to their most recent phase, and dwells on the probability of some degree of temporary reaction; but the result, if slow, is not the less certain. Japan will become modernised, and lose its charm for the imagination; all the more do we thank Mrs. Hoey for introducing to the English public M. Humbert's quaint and amusing picture of it as it is; her translation of his work leaves nothing to be desired; it has all the ease of a practised English writer, while retaining a subtle flavour of its foreign origin.

THE OBITUARY OF THE YEAR.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*)

THE obituary of the year now drawing to its close has been marked by an unusual number of great names, of men eminent in every profession, and whose reputation may be fairly described as world-wide. Early in January the Emperor Napoleon passed away in the little village of Chislehurst, at the age of sixty-five, while still more recently, on the 29th of October, another European monarch, King John of Saxony died at the age of seventy. Among our own nobility, we find the names of Lord Lytton, better known by his family name of Bulwer, the great novelist; of Lord Marjoribanks (Mr. Robertson), a peer of a few days only, who died on the 19th of June, aged seventy-seven; of the ex-Lord

Chancellor Westbury, whose death was announced in the Monday's papers with that of Bishop Wilberforce, although he died one day later, the Bishop having died on Saturday evening, the 19th of July, and Lord Westbury on Sunday, the 20th; of Lord Wolverton, better known as George Carr Glyn, the eminent banker and a former chairman of the London and North-Western Railway; of Lord De la Zouche, well known in the records of Eastern travel; of the Earl of Hardwicke, who died on the 17th of September at the advanced age of seventy-four; of Lord Delawarr, one of the three Army Purchase Commissioners, who committed suicide in the month of April; and of Viscount Ossington, the late Speaker of the House of Commons. The Lower House of the Legislature has lost some of its most useful if not of its most distinguished members:—Mr. Graves, the member for Liverpool, whose sudden death at the Euston Hotel on the 18th of January caused much regret among his constituents; Mr. Lowry-Corry, a former First Lord of Admiralty, and Colonel French, who died within two days of each other, on the 4th and 6th of March, and each of whom had rendered upwards of forty years' service at St. Stephen's; Sir William Tite, C.B., F.R.S., the eminent architect; Sir David Salomons, Mr. Gore-Langton; and, only a few days since, Mr. Winterbotham, the senior Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department. Among scientific and learned men we may name Guillaume Combrousse, the French archaeologist; Professor Sedgwick, the English geologist; Sir Frederick Madden, of the British Museum; Professor Partridge the surgeon; Christopher Hansteen, the Danish astronomer; Baron von Liebig, the German chemist; Dr. Bence Jones, the physician; Mr. Arrowsmith, the geographer, who reached the age of eighty-three; Mr. John Stuart Mill, who died at Avignon on May 9, aged sixty-seven; Emanuel Deutsch, the celebrated Hebrew scholar; Dr. Brandis, the chief authority on ancient metrology, who died at the early age of forty-two; Dr. Otto Obermeier, a veritable martyr to science, who died at Berlin, aged thirty-one, from poison which he injected into his own veins from a cholera patient; Professor Tedliehenko, the Prussian naturalist, who died on the Col du Géant; Professor Donati, the astronomer; Dr. Nélaton, the French surgeon; and Sir Henry Holland, the English physician. Art has to mourn some of its oldest professors:—Robert Graves, A.R.A., the engraver; Charles Lucy, the historical painter; Marstrand, the Danish painter; Henry Shaw and S. S. Teulon, architects; Antoine Chintreuil, the French landscape painter; Rinaldo Binaldi and Hiram Powers, the sculptors; and lastly, our own great painter, Sir Edwin Landseer. The deaths among the clergy include the name of Dr. Wilberforce, already mentioned; Dr. McIlvaine, an American prelate, whose body rested in Westminster Abbey on its way from Florence, where he died on the 12th of March, to Ohio, his diocese; Professor Ogilvie and Dr. John Wilson, of Oxford; Dean Garnier, of Winchester; Mr. Upton Richards, the vicar of All Saints, Margaret-street; Mr. Venn, of the Church Missionary Society; Archdeacons Rose, Pollock, and Sandford; Dr. Ewing, Bishop of Argyle and the Isles; Dr. Guthrie, a distinguished minister in the Scotch Free Kirk, and eminent as a philanthropist; Dr. Candlish, another well-known Scotch divine; Thomas Jackson, the patriarch of the Wesleyan Methodists; and Mr. Baptist Noel. Musicians have lost the talented amateurs Prince Poniatowski, Dr. Pierson, Thomas Oliphant, and J. L. Ellerton; and among the profession Adolphe Féti; Dr. J. L. Hopkins, organist to the University of Cambridge; Hainl, the Parisian chef d'orchestre; Ferdinand David, the Leipzig concert-meister; Frank Mori, the song-writer; Charles Bridgeman, the patriarch of English organists, who had played for eighty-one years at All Saints, Hertford; and Hellmesberger, the popular Viennese violinist. In the legal profession the losses have not been so heavy. Among the most noticeable names on our list after Lord Westbury are the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington, Baron Channell, Sir John Wickens, Sir William Bovill, and Chief Baron Pigott, of the Irish Bench, whose death is only just announced. To this roll we might add many more names eminent in various other ways. We may briefly mention Count Bernstorff; Charles Knight, the pioneer of cheap literature; Amédée Thierry, the historian; General Sir Richard Church; the Countess Guiccioli; M. Girardin, the vice-president of the France Assembly; Henry William Wilberforce, one of the earlier perversa from the English Church; Chief Justice Chase, of New York; Alessandro Manzoni; Clara Mundt; Admiral McClure, and William Charles Macready, all names more or less known to fame. In a long list of eminent persons, such as that from which we have selected these names, it is worthy of note that it is almost the exception to find any one whose age is returned as under fifty, the average about sixty, while many of the hardest workers and thinkers who have passed away during 1873 have reached seventy, eighty, and some even ninety years.—(Dec. 27).

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 22, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Howard, 3,881, from Hongkong, February 12th, Mails and General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
Feb. 22, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Williams, 1,917, from Shanghai and Ports, February 13th, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
Feb. 24, *Nil*, French steamer, Samat, 1,010, from Hongkong, February 16th, Mails and General, to M. M. Co.
Feb. 26, *Acantha*, British steamer, Young, 986, from Nagasaki, February 21st, Coal, to P. M. S. S. Co.
Feb. 26, *Otto*, German brig, Adamson 231, from Taiwanfoo, 2nd February, Sugar, to Smith Baker & Co.
Feb. 27, *Behar*, British steamer, Andrews, 1686, from Hongkong, Mails and General, to P. & O. Co.
Feb. 27, *Golden Age*, American steamer, Coy, 1,870, from Shanghai and Ports, February 19th, General, to P. M. S. S. Co.
Feb. 27, *Hierosimus*, German brig, Massen, 226, from Taiwanfoo, February 1st, Sugar, to Chinese.
Feb. 27, *Dolphin*, German barque, Lilienthal, 260, from Takow, February 7th, Sugar, to Chinese.
Feb. 28, *Ada Iredale*, British ship, Napton, 997, from Liverpool, September 28th, Coal, iron machinery, to E. C. Kirby & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 24, *Madras*, British steamer, Bernard, 1,325, for Hongkong, Mails and General, despatched by P. & O. Co.
Feb. 24, *Great Republic*, American steamer, Howard, 3,881, for San Francisco, Mails and General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
Feb. 24, *Irene*, German schooner, Behrens, 263, for Amoy, Ballast despatched by Captain.
Feb. 26, *Costa Rica*, American steamer, Williams, 1917, for Hakodate, General, despatched by P. M. S. S. Co.
Feb. 28, *Mikado*, German barque, Lempferdt, 343, for Kobe, Ballast, despatched by Captain.

PASSENGERS.

Per American steamer *Great Republic*, from Hongkong. For San Francisco.—Messrs. J. Henderson, T. H. Desmond, Geo. Woods, Capt. S. Servel, Mr. B. Rhudolf and wife.
For Liverpool.—Mr. J. O. Miller, C. J. Grain, R. E.
For New York.—Lieut. H. C. Nichol, S. W.
For Yokohama.—Messrs. John T. Gray, Wm. H. Bellows, John Brown, Lieut. Polkinghorne, R. M., Mr. C. J. Low and servant, Mr. J. Campbell.
Per American steamer *Costa Rica* from Shanghai and Ports. For Yokohama.—Messrs. L. Kahn, A. S. Davies, Geo. Bacon, N. P. Kingdon, Dr. Gates, J. Maack, S. Swelson, T. Jacobs, W. B. Walter, F. Stein, Stephens, T. Lenz, Behncke, McGregor, and six Japanese in the cabin. E. Bair, J. Cook, and 47 Japanese in the steerage. For America.—W. N. McComber, M. H. Cook, W. P. Elliot, A. Simson, F. R. Gamwell, in the cabin, G. Emorga, and P. James in the steerage.
Per British steamer *Madras* for Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, 3 children and 2 native servants, Mr. Baldoek, and 9 Chinese.
Per French steamer *Nil* from Hongkong.—M. M. Groennont, Enomoto, Yamaguti, Hayassi, Symonds, Mr. and Mrs. Cope, and 2 children, Madame Blay and infant, Miss Joseph, and a Chinese boy.
Per American steamer *Great Republic* for San Francisco.—Mr. Small, Mr. Stevens, P. C. Chandler, Mr. Swain, Mrs. Brebant, Miss Hequemberg, Mr. Davis, Mr. Bacon, and 19 in the steerage. For New York.—D. Sharp, Mr. C. A. Flanders, Mr. Murata, E. U. Hance, S. M. Davidson, wife and sister, U. H. Macomber, Lt. Nichols, U. M. For Europe.—J. M. Jaquemot. Mr. F. R. Gamwell. For Panama.—Mr. Limson.
Per British steamer *Behar*, from Hongkong.—Rev. Mr. Walworth, Miss N. Walworth, Messrs. E. L. B. MacMahon, Goodwin, Biacchi, Heidecke, Rogers, Vale, and one Chinese.
Per American steamer *Golden Age*, from Shanghai.—Mrs. Coy, Dr. Jamieson and wife, Messrs. M. P. Evans, H. J. Skeels, H. Stewart, A. Centoz and servant, M. Braga, wife and 4 children, L. Joseph, E. Gammon, F. Dunaresque, one Japanese, 34 Japanese and 4 children in the steerage.
Per American steamer *Costa Rica*, for Hakodate.—Rev. Anatolie, T. L. Brower, M. Eziblsky, one Japanese, and 42 in the steerage.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Madras* for Hongkong.
Silk 192 bales.
Per British steamer *Behar*, from Hongkong.—
Sundries 2670 packages.
Per American steamer *Golden Age*, from Shanghai.—
Treasure \$1,000.

REPORTS.

The American steamer *Great Republic* reports left Hongkong, February 12th, at 8.15 p.m., Feb. 18th had strong gales from N. E., and heavy sea Feb. 19th, at 10.15 p.m., off Cape Tai passed French Mail bound South. Same day at 8.20 p.m. off Isa Point Lieut. F. Ela, U. S. M. C., committed suicide by jumping overboard. From Van Dieman Straits had strong east gales and rain, arrived at Yokohama Feb. 22nd, at 5.25 a.m.
The American steamer *Costa Rica* reports strong northerly winds since leaving Hiogo.
The *Acantha* reports strong Northerly and N. E. winds. Passed the *Madras* off Rock Island bound South. One saloon passenger:—Mr. Brown.

The *Otto* reports changeable winds and weather throughout with alternate calms and strong gales.

The P. & O. S. S. *Behar*, reports: left Hongkong at 8.30 a.m. February 19th, and for the first four days experienced fresh gales from N. to N.E. with heavy seas. Wind veered to the N.W. during the last three days; arriving at Yokohama, February 26th at 6.30 a.m.

The German barque *Dolphin*, reports: very stormy weather with heavy rains since passing the Loochoos; winds veering from East to West.

SHIPPING AT THE SOUTHERN PORTS.

The following are the latest Arrivals and Departures at Nagasaki and Kobe.

KOBE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

To 25th February.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 19, *Costa Rica*, P. M. str. from Shanghai; Feb. 20, *Annie Muriel*, Brit. schr. from Shanghai; Feb. 24, *Fiery Cross*, Brit. ship, from Yokohama; Feb. 24, *Golden Age*, P. M. str., from Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 18, *New York*, P. M. str. for Nagasaki; Feb. 18, *Ringdove*, H. B. M. s. for Nagasaki; Feb. 19, *Costa Rica*, P. M. str. from Yokohama; Feb. 23, *Gaucha*, Brit. bark, for London.

MERCHANT VESSELS IN HARBOUR.—Feb. 20, *Annie Muriel*, Brit. schr. from Shanghai; Jan. 22, *Araby Maid*, Brit. ship, from Shanghai; Feb. 24, *Fiery Cross*, Brit. ship, from Yokohama; Jan. 16, *Glenroy*, Brit. str. from Yokohama; Nov. 21, *Hawaii*, Brit. brig. Put back; Feb. 14, *Rebecca*, Ger. str. from Takao; Feb. 15, *Watton*, Brit. barq. from Yokohama.

MEN-OF-WAR.—Jan. 27, *Sokol*, Rus. gun-boat, from Yokohama.

MERCHANT SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

		Destination.
<i>Acantha</i> ...	Young ...	Uncertain
<i>Behar</i> ...	Andrews ...	Hongkong
<i>Canton</i> ...	McNabb ...	Uncertain
<i>Golden Age</i> ...	Coy ...	Shanghai and Ports
<i>Menzaleh</i> ...	Mourrut ...	Hongkong
<i>Naruto</i> ...	DuBois ...	Hio
<i>Nil</i> ...	Samat ...	Hongkong
<i>Oregonian</i> ...	Harris ...	Shanghai and Ports

SAILING SHIPS.

<i>Ada Iredale</i> ...	997 Napton ...	Uncertain
<i>Dolphin</i> ...	260 Lilienthal ...	Uncertain
<i>Dorothy</i> ...	760 McLean ...	Uncertain
<i>Eastern Chief</i> ...	401 Carr ...	Uncertain
<i>Elizabeth Nicholson</i> ...	906 Webster ...	Uncertain
<i>Flying Spur</i> ...	735 Croote ...	Uncertain
<i>Hieronimus</i> ...	226 Massen ...	Uncertain
<i>Otto</i> ...	231 Apamson ...	Uncertain
<i>Pride of the Thames</i> ...	383 Burdiss ...	Uncertain
<i>Rebecca</i> ...	436 Schoeppen ...	Uncertain
<i>Schiller</i> ...	352 Dincklage ...	Uncertain

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.

H. M.'s gun-boat...	Thistle ...	Captain H. Leet.
American corvette...	Idaho ...	
American gun-boat	Saco ...	Captain McDougall
American sloop	Ashuelot ...	Capt. Cassell
French gun-boat	Bourayne ...	Capt Bose

VESSELS EXPECTED.

SAILED.

FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

FROM LONDON via SHANGHAI.—“Glenartney” str.

FROM LIVERPOOL.—“Patroclus” str.

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

FROM LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—

FROM LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—“Kme.”

FROM LONDON FOR HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.—

YOKOHAMA.—“Seawfell,”

FROM HAMBURG.—“Diamant”

FROM NEWPORT.—

FROM CARDIFF.—“Westminster.”

FROM HONGKONG.—

FROM BREMEN.—“Humboldt” str.

LOADING.

FOR CHINA PORTS WITH GOODS FOR JAPAN.

AT LONDON.—“Yorkshire” str.; “Cawdor Castle” str.; “Crocus” str.

AT LIVERPOOL.—“Hector” str.; “Diomed” str. “Agamemnon” str.

AT GLASGOW.—

FOR JAPAN DIRECT.

AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA.—“Harrington” “F. C. Clarke;” “Mary Ann Wilson.”

AT LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA.—“Sarah Scott.”

AT LIVERPOOL FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.—“Chusan.”

AT LONDON FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.—“Merse.”

AT LONDON FOR HIOGO.—

AT LONDON FOR HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.—

THE “JAPAN MAIL.”

IS PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY EVENING.

The following are the Terms of Subscription to this Journal.

The “WEEKLY” Edition. Per annum, \$24; Six months, \$13; Three months, \$7.

The “JAPAN MAIL,” a Summary of the foregoing, is published for transmission by the American Mail Steamers to San Francisco.

TERMS.—Per annum, \$12; Six months, \$7; Three months, \$4.

AGENTS OF THE PAPER.

LONDON..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

” Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, Old Jewry.

NEW YORK..... A. Wind, 130, Nassau Street.

HONGKONG..... Lane, Crawford & Co.

SHANGHAI..... Kelly & Co.

HIOGO & OZAKA. F. Walsh & Co.

NAGASAKI..... China & Japan Trading Co.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

LATITUDE. 35° 25' 41" North.

LONGITUDE. 139° 39' 0" East.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M. LOCAL TIME.														
		Barometer.	Attached Thermometer.	Hygrometer.					Wind.		Cloud. 0—10.	During past 24 hrs.				
				Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dew Point.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity 0—1.	Direction.	Force in lbs. per sq. ft.		Max. in air.	Min. in air.	Mean in air.	Rain in Inches.	Ozone.
Saturday ...	Feb. 21	30.24	53.5	41.0	36.0	28.7	.155	.602	N. W.	.74	7	49.0	32.0	40.5	.00	3
Sunday ...	" 22	30.00	55.0	44.5	42.0	39.1	.239	.813	N. E.	.04	9	44.0	31.5	37.7	.00	1.5
Monday ...	" 23	29.88	58.0	41.0	39.5	37.6	.225	.878	Calm.	.00	10	53.0	39.0	46.9	.45	5
Tuesday ...	" 24	29.67	54.0	40.5	39.0	37.1	.221	.894	Calm.	.00	10	40.5	31.0	35.7	.27	3
Wednesday ...	" 25	29.86	52.0	38.0	32.0	22.2	.113	.496	N. E.	.45	5	47.0	31.0	39.0	.00	3.5
Thursday...	" 26	30.09	51.0	37.0	32.0	24.1	.124	.558	N. N. W.	.38	1	44.0	22.0	33.0	.00	3
Friday ...	" 27	30.27	47.0	37.0	33.0	27.0	.142	.647	N.	.73	7	44.0	29.0	36.5	.00	1
Mean ...		30.06	5.29	39.8	36.8	30.8	.172	.698		.33	7	45.9	30.7	28.3	.10	2.8

J. H. SANDWITH,—Lieut.,
R. M.

CAMP, Yokohama, February 27th, 1874.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

YOKOHAMA, FEBRUARY 28TH, 1874.

DURING the present week we have had the following Mail arrivals and departures: Arrivals:—February 24th, M. M. steamer *Nil*, from Hongkong and Enrope; February 27th, P. & O. steamer *Behar*, from Hongkong and Europe. Departures:—February 24th, P. & O. steamer *Madras*, for Hongkong and Europe; P. M. S. S. Co.'s *Great Republic*, for San Francisco.

The *Ada Iredale* (sailing) arrived from Liverpool on the 28th instant.

The *Madras* took a cargo of 192 bales of silk for Europe.

Cotton Piece Goods.—The trade of the present week has been of the most slender character, and is barely deserving of notice. In all weights of *Shirtings* the aggregate of sales reported does not exceed 7,250 pieces, and these have been effected at a decline all round upon last week's rates. A slight enquiry for *White Shirtings* and *T-Cloth* has led to some small transactions at quotations. *Black Velvets* have had moderate sale, but prices have again declined. There is but little enquiry for any class of cotton fabric, and still less actual business.

Yarns.—Have been in unusually small demand and prices are weaker than last weeks rates. Business nominal.

Woollens have shared the general inactivity, and we have no information as to any transactions. Quotations are therefore purely nominal.

Iron and Metals.—There is no change to be reported in the position of this market. Prices are quotably the same, but become more and more nominal by reason of the feebleness of demand, and stocks are slowly increasing.

Sugar.—Arrivals since date of our last are the *Dolphin*, from Takao, with 5,500 bags; the *Otto* and *Hieronimus*, from Taiwanfoo, the former with 5,200 piculs in bags, and the latter with 4,020 baskets. Sales are as follows:—

5,200 piculs, Formosa, in bags,.....	at \$4.05	180 piculs, Kongfung,	at \$6.40
4,200 " " " in basket,	" 3.85	80 " Kookfah,	" 7.05
500 " Daitoong,	" 3.67½	150 " Kepak,	" 7.32½
250 " " "	" 3.75	110 " Chimpak,	" 7.97½

QUOTATIONS FOR ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

GOODS.	PRICES.	GOODS.	PRICES.
Cotton Piece Goods.		WOOLLENS.—Continued.	
Grey Shirtings:—		Sateens (Cotton) " " "	00.15 to 00.17
7 lbs. 38½ yds. 39 in. per pce.	\$2.15 to \$2.20	Alpacas 42 yds. 31 in. " "	6.50 to 8.60
8 " " " 44 " 45 in. "	2.52½ to 2.57½	Camlet Cords 30 yds. 31 in. " "	6.00 to 7.25
8 lbs. 4 to 8 lbs. 6 ditto 39 in. "	2.52½ to 2.57½	Mousselines de laine, (plain) 80 to 31 in. pryd.	0.16 to 0.19
9 lbs. " " " 44 in. "	2.92 to 3.00	ditto (printed) " "	0.26 to 0.35
White Shirtings:—		Cloth, Medium & Broad 54 in to 64 in "	neglected
56 to 60 reed 40 yds. 35 in. nominal "	2.45 to 2.60	ditto Union 54 in to 56 in "	0.85 to 0.90
64 to 72 " ditto " " " "	2.75 to 2.90	Blankets " " limited enquiry per lb.	0.86 to 0.42½
T. Cloth:—6 lbs. " " " "	1.50 to 1.60		
7 " " " " " "	1.75 to 1.85		
Drills, English—15 lbs. " " " "	3.15 to 3.25		
Handkerchiefs Assorted " " per doz.	0.45 to 0.80		
Brocades & Spots (White) " " per pce.	nominal.		
ditto (Dyed) " " " "			
Chintz (Assorted) 24 yds. 30 in. "	1.50 to 1.75		
Turkey Reds 24 yds. 30 in. " per lb.	0.85 to 0.98		
Velvets (Black) 35 yds. 22 in. per pce.	8.00 to 9.00		
Victoria Lawns 12 yds. 42 in. " "	0.90 to 0.95		
Taffetaless single weft 12 yds 42 in. "	2.40 to 2.60		
ditto (double weft) " " "	2.70 to 2.90		
Cotton Yarns.		Metals and Sundries.	
No. 16 to 24 " " " per picul.	37.50 to 30.50	Iron flat and round " " " per pol.	4.00 to 5.00
" 28 to 32 " " " " "	39.00 to 39.50	" nail rod " " " " "	4.40 to 5.50
" 38 to 42 " small stock som. "	45.00 to 47.00	" hoop " " " " " "	5.00 to 5.10
Woollens & Woollen Mixtures.		" sheet " " " " " "	
Camlets SS 56 to 58 yds. 31 in. Asstd. per pce	17.50 to 18.00	" wire " " " " " "	10.00 to 12.00
ditto Black " " " " "	17.00	" pig " " " " " "	
ditto Scarlet " " " " "	18.50 to 19.50	Lead " " " " " " "	Nominal.
Leatings 30 yds. 31. " "	14.00 to 16.00	Tin Plates " " " " " per box.	8.70
Lustres & Orleans (figured) ditto " "	5.00 to 5.50	Formosa in Bag " " " " per picul.	3.95 to 4.00
Orleans 30 yds. 32 in. (plain) ditto " "	4.50 to 5.00	in Basket " " " " "	3.70 to 3.75
Italian Cloth 30 yards 31 inches per yd.	00.28 to 00.35	China No. 1 Ping fah " "	8.50 to 8.60
		do. No. 2 Ching-pak " "	7.70 to 8.00
		do. No. 3 Ke-pak " "	7.30 to 7.50
		do. No. 4 Kook-fah " "	6.80 to 7.10
		do. No. 5 Kong-fuw " "	6.10 to 6.60
		do. No. 6 E-pak " "	5.40 to 5.70
		Swatow " " " " " " "	3.50 to 3.70
		Daitoong " " " " " " "	8.50 to 8.75
		Sugar Candy " " " " " " "	10.00 to 11.25
		Raw Cotton (Shanghai new) " "	13.75 to 14.00
		Rice " " " " " " "	2.55

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued.)

Silk.—Since the 21st instant, purchases are 485 piculs, much of which is not yet settled. Holders are rather pressing their Oshius on the market, and we have no change to report in the price of Hanks.

Arrivals being 100 bales, 50 of which are Sôdai, we have to report a further falling off both in the quantity and quality of the stock on offer.

Tea.—Our tea market has been nearly devoid of all interest during past week, foreign houses apparently waiting for the American Mail now fully due. Settlements for the period amount to 850 piculs, the only line transaction of any note is some 500 piculs of Fine Class at \$39. Prices remain unaltered, and supplies come in sparingly.

Our total export from Yokohama has now fairly passed that of corresponding date last season, and there is no doubt that our export for this season will exceed that of last; in fact we would now fix the total export for season 1873-74, including "New Crop" shipped prior to 1st June at fully twelve millions of pounds.

EXPORTS.

GOODS.		PRICES.	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LONDON. Ex. 6mos. at 4s. 4d	LAI'D DOWN AND SOLD IN LYONS. Ex. at 5.48 @ 6 mos.
Silk:—				
HANKS.	{ Maebashi and Shinshiu }	Extra none. ...	\$680.00 nominal.	26s. 1d.
		Best ...	\$640.00 to \$670.00	24s. 8d. to 25s. 9d.
		Good ...	\$590.00 to \$620.00	22s. 10d. to 23s. 11d.
		Medium ...	\$560.00 to \$580.00	21s. 9d. to 22s. 6d.
		Inferior ...	\$500.00	19s. 7d.
Oshiu	Extra ...	...	\$670.00	25s. 9d.
"	Best ...	...	\$610.00 to \$650.00	23s. 7d. to 25s. d.
"	Good ...	...	\$520.00 to \$580.00	20s. 4d. to 22s. 6d.
"	Medium ...	...	\$520.00 to \$580.00	20s. 4d. to 22s. 6d.
"	Inferior ...	...	\$450.00 to \$470.00	17s. 10d. to 18s. 6d.
HAMATSKI	Inferior to Best ...	...		frs. 49 to frs. 51
Tea:—				
	Common ...	...	\$18.00 to 24.00	
	Good Common ...	...	26 00 to 30 00	
	Medium ...	...	31 00 to 34 00	
	Good Medium ...	...	36 00 to 38 00	
	Fine ...	...	41 00 to 41 00	
	Finest ...	...	45 00 to 50 00	
	Choice ...	...	nominal.	
	Choicest ...	...	"
Sundries:—				
	Mushrooms ...	...	\$36.00 to 43.00	
	Isinglass ...	...	\$20.00 to 35 00	
	Sharks' Fins ...	...	\$17.00 to 40 00	
	White Wax ...	...	\$13.00 to 15 00	
	Bees Do. ...	...	\$10 00 to 50 00	
	Cuttle fish ...	...	\$10.75 to 11.50	
	Dried Shrimps ...	...	None.	
	Seaweed, ...	...	\$ 1.00 to 3 20	
	Gallnut ...	...	None.	
	Tobacco ...	...	\$ 6 50 to 12.00	

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange and Bullion.—Since the departure of the U. S. Mail on the 24th instant, the business has been limited. Credits have been placed at 4s. 3½d., but close somewhat firmer as under. Bank paper unchanged.

Rates close as follows:—

On London, Bank, 6 Months' Sight.....	4s. 3½d.	On Hongkong Bank Bills on demand par.	
" " Bank Bills on demand ...	4s. 2½d.	" " Private Bills 10 ds. sight ½ per cent discount.	
" " Credits.....	4s. 3½d @ 4d.	" San Francisco Bank Bills on demand 102	
" Paris, Bank Bills.....	5.44	30 days' sight Private.....	104
" " Private.....	5.43	" New York Bank Bills on demand... 102	
" Shanghai Bank Bills on demand..... 73½		30d. s. Private.....	104
" " Private Bills 10 days sight 7½		Gold Yen.....	412
		Kineats	411

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

DURING the absence of the undersigned, Mr. HERBERT COPE will take charge of this Branch of the Corporation.

By order of the Court of Directors,

(Signed) T. JACKSON,
Manager.

Yokohama, 27th February, 1874.

tf

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. COLGATE BAKER and Mr. HOFFMAN ATKINSON in our firm ceased on 31st December, 1873.

SMITH, BAKER & Co.

Yokohama, January 31, 1874. d. & w. F. 14

tf

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES C. FRASER is admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date.

SAUNDERS, NEEDHAM & Co.

Liverpool, January 1, 1874.

MR. JAMES C. FRASER having become a Partner in the Firm of Messrs. SAUNDERS, NEEDHAM & Co., of Liverpool his interest in the Firm of JAMES C. FRASER & Co., is now represented by Messrs. SAUNDERS, NEEDHAM & Co.

(Signed) (JAMES C. FRASER.
(JAMES P. MOLLISON.

Yokohama, January 1, 1874.

WE have this day admitted Mr. EVAN J. FRASER to be a Partner in our Firm.

JAMES C. FRASER & Co.

Yokohama, January 1, 1874. F. 28.—dlw-w2m.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. STEPHEN BAUSH, Jr., in our firm ceased on the 20th instant.

HOWARD CHURCH & Co.

Yokohama, February 24, 1874.

1m.

THE "HIOGO NEWS."

PUBLISHED AT HIOGO EVERY

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION \$24 per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

Terms for Advertising can be obtained at

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Yokohama, February 12, 1874.

tf

MISCELLANEOUS.



JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.

INVITE the attention of Sportsmen to the following Ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England India and the Colonies.

Joyce's Treble Waterproof Central Fire
Percussion Caps,

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding, Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Breech-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances, And every Description of Sporting Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

Frederick Joyce & Co.,

PATENTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

57, Upper Thames Street, London.

Yokohama, February 4, 1873.

ft.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co.,

COLEMAN STREET, LONDON,

EXPORT DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS of every description of CHEMICAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, and other PREPARATIONS. OIL PRESSERS, DISTILLERS OF ESSENTIAL OILS, DEALERS in Patent Medicines, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and Appliances, Glass Ware, Confectionery, Medical Books, and Shop Fittings, and every description of Druggists' Sundries, Paints, Colours, Dyes, &c., &c

Upon application, Messrs. BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co. will forward their Price Current, containing more than Twenty Thousand prices.

Messrs. BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & Co. are thoroughly conversant with the Japan Markets, and are prepared to receive commission orders for any articles of British Manufacture, and having made this an important branch of their business, they are enabled to select the cheapest and best goods, securing the extremest discounts; they likewise receive consignments of produce.

Yokohama, June 21, 1873.

52ins.

G WYNNE & COY. ENGINEERS,

ESSEX ST. WORKS, STRAND, LONDON.

Manufacture of the very best quality,

ARTESIAN WELL-BORING TOOLS, ETC.
BEALE'S PATENT GAS EXHAUSTERS AND BLOWERS.
BOILERS OF ALL POWERS AND FORMS.
GWYNNE'S PATENT CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, ALL SIZES.
PUMPING MACHINERY FOR DOCKS, CANALS, ETC.
HYDRAULIC PRESSES, LIFTS, PUMPS AND RAMS.
IRON BRIDGES, CAISSONS, HOUSES AND STORES.
PUMPING ENGINES, FOR SUPPLY OF TOWNS, FACTORIES, CANALS, ESTATES, ETC.
ENGINES, PORTABLE AND FIXED, OF ALL POWERS.
IRRIGATION PUMPS OF ALL SIZES AND FORMS.
SHEEP WASHING MACHINERY.
HORSE-CLIPPING MACHINES.
TURBINE WATER WHEELS AND PUMPING MACHINES (GIRARD'S CELEBRATED PATENTS).

This Machinery has had 20 Prize Medals at the Exhibitions of the first Cities and Countries in the World.

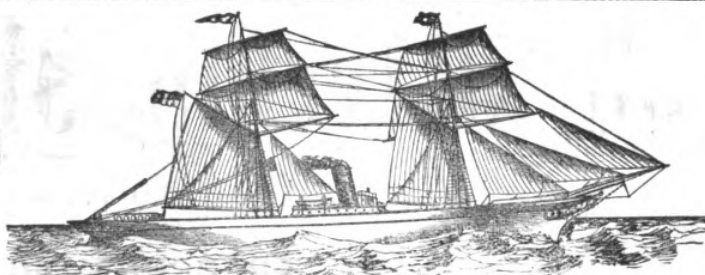
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES WITH 210 ENGRAVINGS
FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF 1/- IN STAMPS.

Yokohama, September 18, 1873.

25ins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRON
STEAM
AND



SAIL-
ING
SHIPS.

COLE BROTHERS,

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, ENGLAND,

Builders of all Classes of Iron Vessels up to the largest Dimensions.

TUGS, BARGES, &c.,

July 18, 1873.

IRON AND WOOD SHIPS REPAIRED.

52 ins.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for **INTESTINAL OR THREAD WORMS**. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparations bear the Trade Mark as herein shown.

THOMAS KEATING, London
EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals
carefully executed.

Yokohama, August 9, 1873.



**THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN
TIMES!**

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THESE famous and unrivalled Pills act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the liver and stomach, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great main springs of life. Females of all ages will find them in all cases to be depended upon. Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." Blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," speaks of the Pills in the highest terms.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his famous "Travels in China," says that when money could not procure for him his necessary requirements, he could always get his wants supplied in exchange for "Holloway's Pills."

**THE GREAT CURE ALL!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of a kind. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Rubbed on the neck and chest, it exerts the most beneficial influence over asthma, shortness of breath, sore throats, bronchitis, diphtheria, coughs, and colds. In the cure of gout, rheumatism, glandular swellings, and stiff joints, it has no equal. In disorders of the kidneys the Ointment should be most effectually rubbed over the seat of those organs.

THE "MOFUSSIL GUARDIAN,"

Of August 31st, 1872, states that a severe case of that dreadful plague "dengue" was cured in a few hours, by well rubbing the body with Holloway's Ointment.

These remedies are only prepared by the Proprietor, THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London. Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873.

52 ins.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTHEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse & Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

Yokohama, May 27, 1872.

12ms

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being Infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at home and abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

Yokohama, 6th July, 1872.

12m.

SHIRTS—ENGLISH MAKE.

ALEXANDER GRANT & Co.,

5, OAT LANE, WOOD STREET, LONDON,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

Their well known makes supplied to the WHOLESALE and SHIPPING Trades only. Price Lists on Application.

MANUFACTORY—LONDONDERRY.

Yokohama, September 27, 1873.

26ins.